FEB 23 1915

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

FEBRUARY 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Red Cross Magazine

is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross—the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States of good character is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $25, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR TO THE SECRETARY OF A LOCAL CHAPTER. The above dues include subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine. Single copies fifteen cents.

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of_____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of

_____ Dollars.

(A. B.)_____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses theretn, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

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The American Red Cross Magazine

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Portrait by C. Kobayashi, Tokyo

BARON TAKEO OZAWA

Vice-President and Executive Head of the Largest and Best Equipped Red Cross Society in the World—the Red Cross Society of Japan

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN FEBRUARY, 1915 NUMBER TWO

The Japanese Red Cross in the Tsingtau Campaign and the European War

By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore

Author of "As the Hague Ordains," and Member of the Japanese Red Cross Society

THE American Red Cross Society has now attained a membership of 18,000; it has an endowment fund of $929,000, and its annual meeting, held in Washington, in December, 1914, was attended by 340 delegates and members.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has a membership of 1,890,000; its endowment fund is yen 26,000,000 ($13,000,000 U. S. gold); and its annual meeting, held in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, was presided over through the one long session by Her Majesty the Empress, and was attended by some 10,000 delegates and members.

The Japanese Red Cross owns a model new hospital of 1,000 beds in Aoyama, the western suburb of Tokyo, with which is connected the Training School for Nurses, all of whose graduates have received their diplomas from the hand of the reigning Empress.

TAKES CARE OF ALL WOUNDED

A new administration building has been erected on the old hospital ground in the Shiba quarter and new storehouses constructed. The two hospital ships owned by the Red Cross Society were called back from the merchant steamship company, which charters them in time of peace for passenger service between Yokohama and Shanghai, and put at the disposal of the War Office immediately upon the declaration of war against Germany. These vessels brought back to Japan some 800 sick and wounded Japanese soldiers and 50 German sick and wounded prisoners-of-war before the fall of Tsingtau. With the capture of that fortress, all the German sick and wounded passed to the charge of the Red Cross Society. Red Cross nurses were sent to the great naval hospital at Sasebo in anticipation of their need. The Japanese navy had no great naval battle or casualty list.

The Japanese Red Cross Society very early offered through the Japanese Ambassador at London, Paris, and Petrograd, to assist the British, French, and Russian Red Cross societies in aiding the war victims, and was very pleased to have the offers accepted.

One detachment of Red Cross Relief Corps left for Petrograd in October, via Siberia, taking with them a full supply of surgical instruments and appliances, medicines, bandages, and all relief necessities sufficient for a special hospital of 100 beds for a period of five months. This detachment consisted of one chief surgeon, two surgeons, one apothecary, one head nurse, six nurses, one clerk, and two interpreters.

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JAPANESE RED CROSS SURGEONS CARING FOR WOUNDED AT AN IMPROVISED FIELD HOSPITAL NEAR TSINGTAU

On the second of December a detachment left Tokyo by Japanese mail steamer through Suez to Bordeaux. This party, one head surgeon, two surgeons, one apothecary, two head nurses, twenty nurses, one clerk, three interpreters, and two stewards, will maintain a special hospital of 150 beds. They took with them all necessary instruments, medicines and supplies, and, as in Russia, will employ French nurses as assistants.

GROUP PASSES THROUGH U. S.

To England there has gone a detachment of one head surgeon, one surgeon, two head nurses, twenty nurses, one clerk, and two interpreters. This detachment passed through the United States in January. It will engage chiefly in nursing patients, and did not carry any relief supplies save bandages.

Each detachment has differed in numbers or equipment to meet the requests made by each country. The duration of their service in the countries of Japan's allies will be for a term of five months, with any extension of time that may be asked for as necessitated by the prolongation of the war.

The Servian Red Cross cabled to the Japanese Red Cross September 3 asking for assistance, and there were immediately despatched 2,000 triangled cloths, 12,000 yards of charpie, and 4,000 rolls of bandages. To the Belgian Red Cross there were sent through the Belgian Consul General at Yokohama 4,000 triangled cloths, 24,000 yards of charpie, and 8,000 rolls of bandages.

At each of the places for the detention of German prisoners-of-war from Tsingtau the local branch of the Red Cross Society in Japan has been assiduous in attentions to the captives.

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW

The large membership and the great endowment fund of the Japanese Red Cross Society is what one might expect to find to be the case with the American Red Cross Society, and there should be some way found to make our people respond in equal proportion to our numbers. With a large income, storehouses

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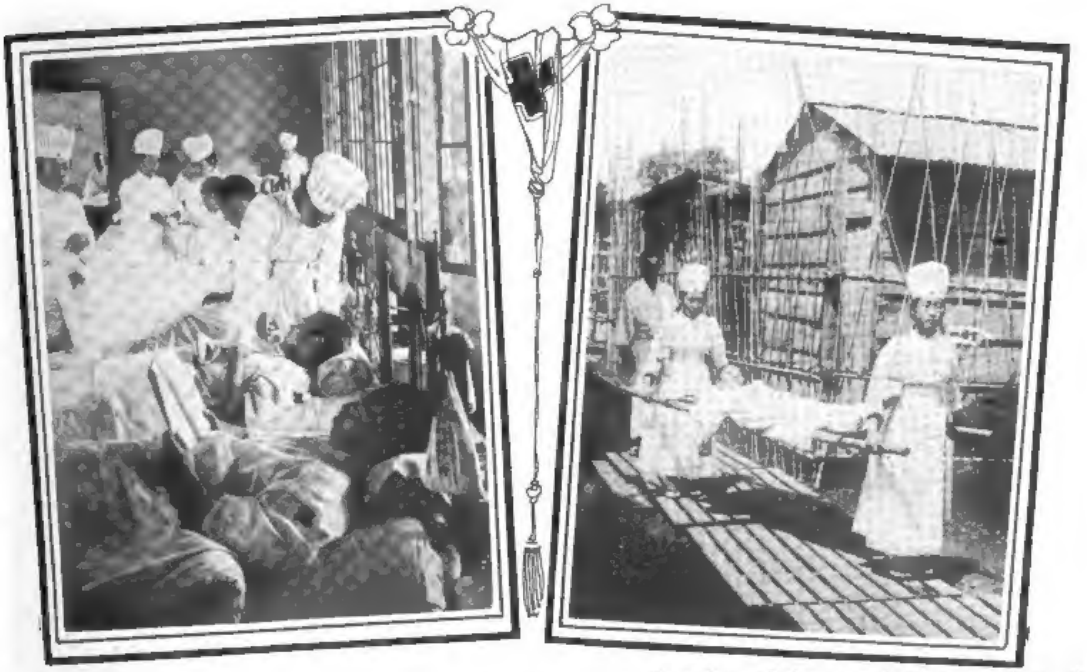

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SCENE IN A JAPANESE RED CROSS HOSPITAL, AND JAPANESE RED CROSS NURSES CARRYING A WOUNDED SOLDIER ON A STRETCHER

filled with hospital and relief supplies, and hospital ships in waiting, the American Red Cross would be able to respond to any call or need without these public appeals for funds. Every well-to-do person in Japan naturally joins the Red Cross Society; even young children are enrolled as life members before they can walk or talk. A tiny stamp on the lintel of a Japanese gate shows that a Red Cross member lives within, and it is even said that the lawless show consideration to such properties.

Aside from the Red Cross aid to the forces, the Japanese War Department maintained a temporary bureau for receiving donations for the troops at the front. Upon the fall of Tsingtau, the Bureau wound up its affairs, made a report, and closed definitely in the last week of November.

616,000 "CONSOLATION BAGS."

While it was in operation the Bureau received and despatched to the expeditionary troops in Shantung 616,113 "consolation bags." These little bags of comfort for the soldiers in the field were a great feature in the Russian war. The bags usually contain tobacco, soap, tooth powder, lead pencils, post cards, paper handkerchiefs, and small chou towels. The War Department in addition received cash contributions amounting to yen 53,327.98.

With this money the Bureau bought 69,000 cakes of soap, 13,000 rolls bleached cotton, 2,000,000 sheets writing paper, 30,000 cakes of ink, 30,000 Japanese writing brushes, 530,000 envelopes, 20,000 lead pencils, 53,000 bags of cakes, 43,000 bags of tooth powder, 2,400 quart bottles of Japanese saké, 4,000 quart bottles of beer, 1,240,000 cigarettes, 58,000 picture post cards, 75,000 towels, 105,000 handkerchiefs, 14,000 rolls of bandages.

These were all sent to the front and distributed among officers and men in equal proportion. As there were 23,000 men comprising the Shantung expedition, one can see that the force revelled in such luxuries of the soldier's life.

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THE HEADS OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS DETACHMENT SENT TO ENGLAND, WHICH PASSED THROUGH THE UNITED STATES. LEFT TO RIGHT—MISS Y. YAMAMOTO, CHIEF NURSE; DR. J. SUZUKI, CHIEF SURGEON; MISS S. KIYOOKE, CHIEF NURSE

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GUESTS FROM NIPPON LAND

THE wonderful preparedness of Japan to engage in relief work has been strikingly demonstrated since the Old World war broke, for she has sent detachments of highly trained hospital personnel, with surgical supplies, to the aid of a number of her allies, in addition to caring for her own wounded and the wounded of the opposing side in the Kiao-chow region of the Orient.

There passed through the United States the middle of January one of these detachments composed of one chief surgeon, one surgeon, two head nurses, twenty nurses, one clerk, and two interpreters, bound for England. The party was entertained right royally in New York January 12, a feature of the entertainment being a luncheon given in the Hotel Astor, at which Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, presided. Addresses were made by Miss Boardman, Prof. John Bassett Moore, formerly Counselor for the State Department, member of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross; Dr. J. Suzuki, the surgeon director of the detachment; Mrs. E. R. Scidmore, author of "As the Hague Ordains," and a member of the Japanese Red Cross, and Consul General Tokashi Nakamura, of New York, in the order named.

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THE JAPANESE DETACHMENT PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE STAIRWAY OF A NEW YORK HOTEL, JUST BEFORE SAILING FOR ENGLAND

An Example Unequalled

"Representing the American Red Cross, said Miss Boardman, in the opening address, "it gives me great pleasure to welcome on its part and on the part of the American people this group of surgeons and nurses of our sister Red Cross Society of Japan. They come from a Red Cross that may be well proud of the fact that it is the largest Red Cross Society in the world, having a membership of over 1,890,000. It sets us here in the United States an example of patriotism and humanity unequalled. It has one hundred times as many members as our American Red Cross, and its permanent endowment fund amounts to more than ten times that of ours.

"The Japanese people do not wait for

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war to give spasmodic expression of their patriotism, but in the quiet time of peace their love for Japan finds constant expression in support of their Red Cross Society. Not only does it stand to them as the highest expression of their patriotism, but it is the exemplification of the highest type of humanity—humanity to all mankind.

ENEMY CONTRIBUTES MONEY

"Some years ago, at the time of the war with China, Japan announced to all of the other signatory powers that though China had not then signed the Treaty of Geneva, which therefore annulled her own obligations, Japan would stand by all of its provisions. During the late war with Russia, the Russian Government sent funds to the Japanese Red Cross to aid in the care of the Russian wounded prisoners; such was its confidence in the Society."

Concluding, Miss Boardman referred to Kipling's verse:

"For East is East, and West is West,
And never the twain shall meet."

"But met they have," said she, "under the same great flag of humanity, carried and revered by all nations, the flag of the Red Cross."

Dr. Suzuki, wearing on his uniform a number of decorations from his sovereign for past services, gave thanks to the hosts, being the members of the Japan Society of New York, in Japanese. He said in effect that this war presented the first occasion when Japanese Red Cross representatives have been sent abroad, and its members realized that the mission of the detachments sent to other countries was not only to minister to the wounded, although that would be the first and greatest duty, but also to improve international relations.

CARRIES MANY BLESSINGS

Consul General Nakamura said of the detachment:

"It comes not only with the blessings of their Imperial Majesties but with the blessings and good wishes of the million and a half members of the Red Cross Society of Japan and good wishes of Japan's 60,000,000 people."

The trained personnel in the detachment are Drs. Suzuki and Oshima, and the following nurses: Mrs. T. Murata, Miss Y. Katsuta, Miss S. Kiyooke, Miss Y. Yamamoto, Miss H. Matsuzono, Miss H. Hisayasu, Miss S. Miyabara, Miss E. M. Hosoya, Miss K. Ogasawara, Miss T. Kondo, Mrs. M. Hiroso, Miss K. Matsude, Miss E. Nishiyama, Miss M. Nisayasu, Miss M. Ono, Miss K. Kasai, Miss S. Kamijo.

A WINTER EXCHANGE AT THE FRONT

THE terrible hardships of winter campaigning elicited from Judge W. H. Moore, the New York horseman, a story.

"A pourparler was being held," he said, "between two opposing armies on a windy promontory during a snowstorm.

"'You have captured our commander-in-chief.' So the pourparler began.

"'Yes, that is true.'

"'We will exchange three generals for him.'

"'No.'

"'Three generals and a colonel.'

"'No, I tell you.'

"'Then six generals, three colonels, and——'

"'No, no, no! You can't have him back for anything short of a suit of all-wool underwear in good condition!'"

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India's St. John Ambulance in the European Struggle

By MAJ. R. J. BLACKHAM, C. I. E., V. H. S.
DIRECTING HEAD OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS

EDITOR'S NOTE—*One of the very efficiently managed relief organizations in the Old World is the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, of which Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor General of India, is president. Major Blackham has been general secretary of the Association and editor of "The St. John Ambulance Gazette," published at Jutogh, North Simla, for years, and at the outbreak of the unprecedented conflict now raging in Europe was given a special commission by General Sir Beauchamp Duff, commander-in-chief of the Indian forces, to direct all Red Cross work for India.* THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE *feels that it is fortunate in being able to present a detailed account of the war relief preparations in India written especially for this publication by Major Blackham.*

THE St. John Ambulance is the only Red Cross Society in India, and has taken up with the greatest promptitude its duties in the present European crisis. The Society has during the past five years built up a position as a national institution in India and has established in this brief period no less than three hundred Centres in every corner of the great Indian Empire.

The value of this established organization became at once apparent on the outbreak of the present war.

Forty-eight hours after the news reached India a circular letter was issued to all Centres of the Association calling on them to mobilize their resources for relief work. The letter suggested that Centres of the Association should form a Ladies' Committee with the following objects, viz.:

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INDIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN FRANCE

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Portrait by London Stereoscope Co.

THE LATE EARL ROBERTS

Who was President of the Eighth International Red Cross Conference and a Member of the British Red Cross Council. He was the Idol of the Indian Troops. (See Opinion and Comment.)

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BRITISH RED CROSS SURGEONS ON THE POINT OF LEAVING A FRENCH COAST TOWN FOR THE FRONT

(1) To collect funds

(2) To collect gifts of articles likely to be of use to troops on service.

(3) To collect material for Ambulance detachments, should such be organized.

ORGANIZATION STEPS

They were advised that a depot for the reception and distribution of gifts would be organized at Bombay by the Indian Council.

This letter was promptly followed by a meeting at the headquarters of the Indian Government. Addresses were made by Surgeon General Babtie, Director of Medical Services in India, and Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, Director General of the Indian Medical Service, outlining a scheme for the collection of gifts likely to be of use to troops on service This was followed by the publication of a list of articles compiled by Surgeon General Babtie in conjunction with the Chief Lady Superintendent of the Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service.

In a letter distributing these lists it was pointed out that they were mainly meant to supplement articles already provided by the Government, and not to supply deficiencies. It had been found in practice very convenient that in the time of war both nurses and medical officers should have extra articles of this kind which are absolutely at their disposal without having to account for them officially.

The Indian Council forthwith organized a depot at Bombay where all goods are received, classified, suitably packed and handed over to the military authorities for despatch to our troops on active service. The railway authorities carry these Red Cross gifts from every part of India free of all charges.

With reference to personal service, the Indian Council has under formation, in every station in India, Voluntary Aid Detachments, consisting of persons holding its certificates. These detach-

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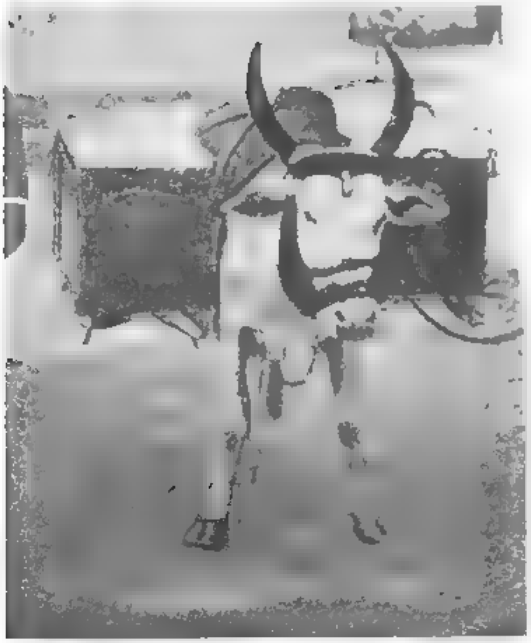


INDIAN MEDICAL HAVERSACKS CARRIED BY A BULLOCK

ments consist of (a) a Commandant who is, if possible, a medical practitioner, (b) at least two men trained in First Aid, and (c) seven women who must hold both the first aid and nursing certificates. This personnel is registered, recognized, and inspected by the military authorities, and the Director of Medical Services in India is prepared to employ them at railway rests, camps, etc

The Ladies' Committees of the St. John Ambulance Association in India are only concerned with the sick and wounded, as the provision of gifts and comforts for actual combatants, however laudable, is no concern of a Red Cross Society.

GREAT WORK BY ST. JOHN'S

Up to October 9, the St. John Red Cross Depot had shipped or at the docks:

British units	315
Indian units	139
100-bed units	5
Miscellaneous	87
At war gifts depot	50
Total	596

Of this total to that date, 502 were ten-bed units, *i. e.*, sufficient for over 5,000 beds This does not include Karachi shipments, estimated at 50 units.

Of these units no less than 51 have been sent from Simla, which heads the list of donors and indeed has supplied as many as two other individual stations

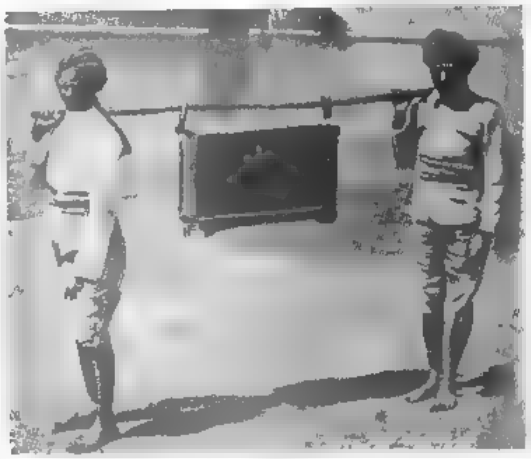
The response to the appeal from all parts of India has been so remarkably prompt that Surgeon General Babtie, the Director of Medical Services, has decided to revise the list of articles sent and has framed a list of what are now called "replacement units" for ten beds. These units contain all articles which it is necessary to repeat or replace.

From letters which have been received from various parts of India an impression appears to exist to the effect that the war services of the Association will come to an end when a certain number of ten-bed and complete hospital units have been despatched to the theatre of war. This impression is erroneous and there remains the question of replacement of wearing apparel, bandages, dressings and the like.

In addition to the hospitals in the theatre of war there will be hospital ships plying regularly between Bombay and Europe as well as ambulance trains in India which will require comforts on a special scale. The Association, moreover, will be required probably to provide comforts for rest camps and rest stations on the railways. For all these purposes we require a steady stream of replacement units to our War Gifts Depot at Bombay.

BAGS FOR CONVALESCENTS

In addition to the ordinary units the Indian Branch of the Association has de-



TWO INDIAN COOLIES CARRYING THE "PANNIER" FOR ITINERATING DISPENSARIES

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signed what is called The Red Cross Bag. These bags are intended for *invalided* British and Indian soldiers when they leave the hospital. The bag for the British soldier contains one pajama suit, two flannel shirts, a pair of soft slippers, socks, a pipe and tobacco, or cigarettes, a tooth brush, a letterette block and indelible pencil, housewife, work book, soap and towel. That for the Indian soldier contains one warm shawl, two flannel vests, two pairs of socks, housewife, tooth sticks, one packet of cigarettes or bidees, a batnu of betul nuts, a vernacular book, soap and towel.

All articles are packed and pinned up in the towel and the packet put into a bag made of Khaki drill measuring eighteen inches by fifteen inches and weighing 4½ lbs., marked with the Geneva Cross and inscribed "For one British Soldier" or "For one Indian Soldier." For Indian officers it is suggested that the "batoos" of rather superior quality should be supplied separately.

WILL SERVE THROUGHOUT WAR

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the Red Cross services in India will not end till the war does.

The Government of India have decided that, if called upon to perform military duty exceeding 24 hours in duration away from their homes, the trained personnel of the St. John Ambulance Association shall be granted allowances at the rates noted below to cover the cost of rations and housing: Headman, five rupees per diem; Europeans and Anglo-Indians, two rupees per diem; Indians, one rupee per diem.

The Indian Council has prepared a register of men and women volunteering for service in time of war, showing

NATIVE WITH EQUIPMENT FOR CHOLERA AND PLAGUE PREVENTION WORK. CONTENTS OF SATCHEL AND STERILIZER FOR CHOLERA INFUSION DISPLAYED ON TABLE

name, religion or caste, age, postal address, province, ambulance qualifications, profession, languages spoken and capacity in which he or she will to serve.

The Association's system of providing gifts and comforts for the troops, British and Indian, has received the approval of both the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, and the Association has brought home to Indian residents that "charity begins at home" and that every rupee collected by the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association is devoted to the benefit of India and Indians.

The Association has also been asked to assist the military authorities in obtaining recruits for the Army Bearer Corps during the present war and has been very successful in this direction. The writer has been placed on special duty by the Commander-in-Chief to direct and control all Red Cross work in India.

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THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE!

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EUROPEAN RELIEF SUMMARIZED

HERE is a summary of the activities of the American Red Cross in the European war zone from August 1, 1914, to January 8, 1915, officially prepared at Red Cross headquarters in Washington:

Five months have passed since the American Red Cross began its activities for the war relief work. A brief statement of what has been accomplished in that period is herewith submitted.

Until any relief work is completed it is not possible to make a detailed and classified report of expenditures. Funds must be placed in the hands of fiscal officers, such as surgeon directors of units, for disbursement in connection with expenses and maintenance of personnel; and also in the hands of New York shipping agents and of American diplomatic agents abroad to meet the expense of handling and transmitting supplies consigned to them for further transportation. Orders have been placed for motor ambulances and for other supplies requiring time for preparation, whose cost must be a charge against any balance on hand. However, in spite of these facts, the officers of the American Red Cross believe a general statement should be made at this time.

WHERE THE UNITS ARE

The personnel so far sent to Europe consists of 45 surgeons and 150 nurses; a total of 195.

The English units are in charge of the American Women's Hospital at Paignton.

The French units are in charge of a hospital at Pau.

The Russian units are in charge of a hospital at Kiev.

The German units are in charge of hospitals at Gleiwitz and Kosel.

The Austro-Hungarian units are in charge of hospitals at Vienna and Budapest.

The first unit sent to Servia is in charge of a hospital at Belgrade.

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There has not yet been time to receive word as to the stations of the two other units lately sent to Servia. Most satisfactory reports have been received from outside sources of the excellent work being done by our American Red Cross surgeons and nurses at their various posts of duty. As requests come in for a further personnel, such as are desired are being sent over. By March six months of duty will have expired, and at that time such of our surgeons and nurses who, having fulfilled their contracts, desire to return will be permitted to do so, and others will be sent out to take their places.

Funds have been transmitted for the following purposes:

To aid in the maintenance of the American Ambulance at Paris, the American Woman's Hospital at Paignton, the American Red Cross Hospital at Munich, for the hospitals under the charge of the units in Germany and Austria, for the work of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, for the Prisoners' Bureau of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, for the relief of Belgian refugees in Holland, to aid the Red Cross of the Netherlands, for the British and French Hospitals and the American Mission Hospital in Turkey; for the hospital and relief work at Beirut, Syria; and to the American Red Cross Committee at Peking, China, for the aid of Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia.

All specially designated funds have been forwarded to the Red Cross Societies of the designated countries. All funds sent for Belgian relief, excepting those transmitted to the Belgian Red Cross have been forwarded to the Belgian Relief Commission. All funds designated for the Committee of Mercy have been transferred to that Commttee.

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES SENT

Supplies have been purchased and forwarded to the Red Cross societies and various hospitals and committees in Europe. A general summary of these supplies purchased, most of which have already been shipped, are given on the next page:

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Cotton (pounds)	772,900
Gauze (yards)	802,400
Bandages, assorted sizes	709,000
Adhesive plaster (rolls)	3,168
Anaesthetics—chloroform and ether (pounds)	13,965
Drugs and medicines (cases)	77
Instruments and accessories, including ligatures for sewing wounds, rubber gloves, rubber ice caps, hypodermic syringes, hot water bottles, etc. (cases)	35
U. S. Army Field Medical Outfits	20
Sterilizers for dressings and instruments	7
Disinfectants (cases)	20
Anti-typhoid treatments	15,000
Tetanus antitoxin treatments	50,000
Smallpox vaccine (tubes)	10,000
Blankets	9,500
Shawls	2,211
Coats	516
Sweaters for women and children	1,740

To these may be added boxes of donated garments and hospital supplies:

Alcohol (barrels)	10
Miscellaneous supplies, including hospital garments and dressings and women's and children's clothing (cases)	2,638

The fact that it has been possible to collect and ship this vast quantity of stores with promptness is largely due to the generosity of Mr. Irving T. Bush, who has donated since the beginning of their collection, the use of a large warehouse at the Bush Terminal free of all charge.

Letters and cables of thanks have been received in acknowledgment of these many donations.

The officers of the American Red Cross have requested our ambassadors and our surgeon directors to keep them informed of what supplies are most needed in each of the countries involved. By means of such information it is possible to forward constantly shipments of such supplies as are most urgently required and are most acceptable.

The Red Cross purchased on an order from the American Ambulance at Paris a large amount of supplies, for which payment has been made.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts			$1,188,112
Funds transmitted		$274,594	
Specially designated funds transmitted	$148,994		
Funds transmitted for hospitals and other purposes as stated above	125,600		
Salaries surgeons and nurses		63,322	
Travel and maintenance of personnel, transportation on land and sea, including freight, express, drayage, lighterage, towage, pilotage, etc.		62,206	
War insurance		10,138	
Equipment and outfit		12,546	
Supplies		273,574	
Miscellaneous		2,289	
In hands of fiscal agents		61,841	
			760,510
Balance			$427,602

IT IS DESIRED TO EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT NO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ARE PAID FROM THE RELIEF FUND. ALL SUCH EXPENSES, WHICH TO DATE AMOUNT TO $6,587, HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Against this balance must be charged $150,000 to maintain present personnel in Europe six months and to provide for their return. Further remittances will probably be made in aid of the hospitals where American surgeons and nurses are in charge.

As medical and hospital supplies become exhausted, the demand will increase and further funds will be needed to meet the calls to mitigate the suffering of the sick and wounded.

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THE CHRIST SPIRIT IN THE WAR

By CHANCELLOR LLOYD GEORGE

RECENTLY visited one of the battlefields of France. I saw in a village being shelled by German guns a prisoner of war just being brought into the French lines. He was in a motor car under guard. He was wounded and looked ill and in pain.

The French general with whom I had gone to the front went up to the wounded Prussian and told him he need not worry; he would be taken straight to the hospital and looked after as if he were one of our own men. The Prussian replied: "We treated your wounded in exactly the same way."

It was a curious rivalry under these conditions; for you could hear the "wizzle" of the German shells and the shuddering crack with which they exploded, dealing out death and destruction in the French trenches close by. We were in sight of a powerful French battery, which was preparing to send its deadly messengers into the Prussian ranks.

A little further on I marveled that this exhibition of good will among men who were sworn foes should be possible amid such surroundings, until my eyes happened to wander down a lane where I saw a long row of wagons, each marked with a great Red Cross. Then I knew who had taught these brave men the lesson of humanity that will gradually, surely overthrow the reign of hate. Christ had not died in vain.

—Reproduced from "The Methodist Times," of London.

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THE KAISERIN

She Devotes Almost All of Her Time to Philanthropy, and Since the Beginning of the European War Has Been a Frequenter of the Many Berlin Hospitals

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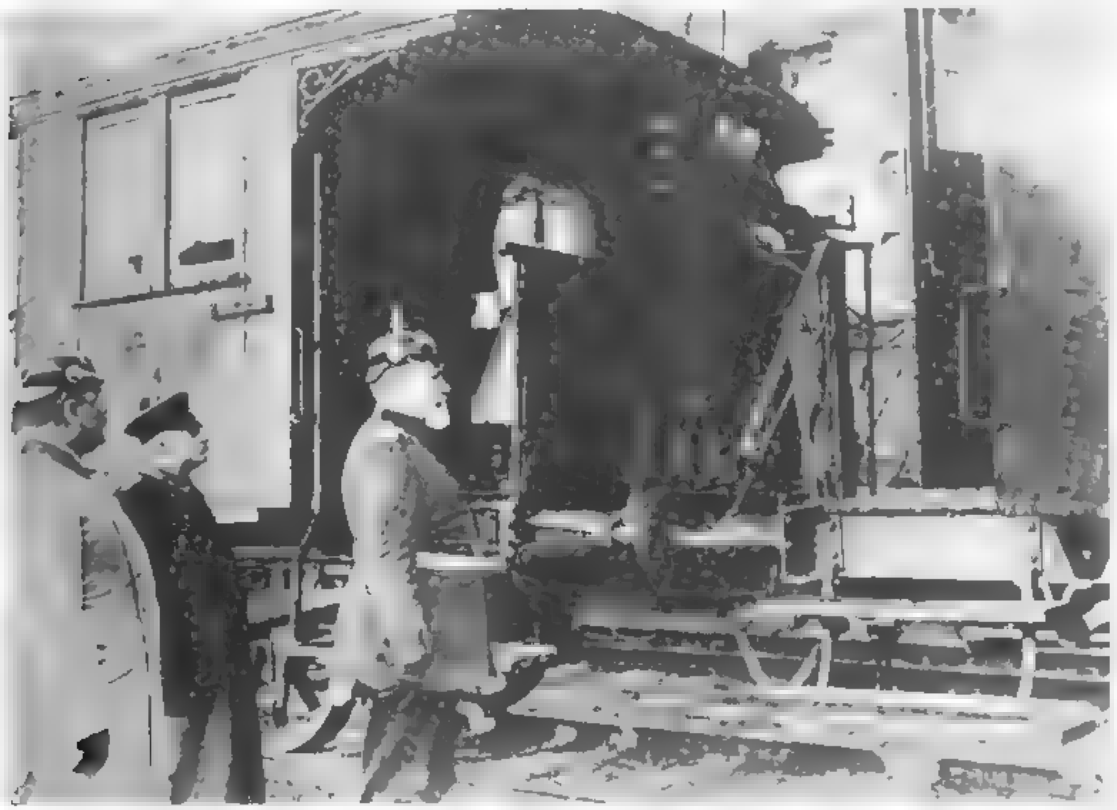
THE KAISERIN AND THE RED CROSS

By CURTIS BROWN

EVERY now and then a red-letter day occurs in one of the Red Cross hospitals in Berlin, now said to number over 1,200, where the men who have been wounded in battle are being nursed. For hours previous the staff has been working like beavers in order to have all—patients, wards, kitchen and themselves—ready for inspection by an acknowledged expert in the art of nursing, and then, in the midst of an electric silence, there enters a tall, stately woman whose hair has grown unmistakably gray, but whose carriage and figure many a girl of twenty might envy, and whose wonderful smile makes the whole ward seem brighter.

Visiting the Hospitals

Behind her are attendants bearing armfuls of flowers, books, fruit and sweetmeats of various descriptions, while with her are officers in glittering uniforms and ladies-in-waiting of lofty rank, and so, conducted by the matron or the surgeon in charge of the hospital, this veritably queenly woman, who is the Empress of Germany, goes from bed to bed, halting at each with a kindly word and a gift for its occupant and, more often than not, after a glance at the patient's chart, entering into an animated discussion of his case, and, whenever this occurs, revealing a knowledge of both medicine and nursing impossible of possession ex-



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THE GERMAN EMPRESS IS HERE SHOWN PASSING FROM ONE CAR TO ANOTHER OF A RED CROSS TRAIN

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cept by one who has made a serious and painstaking study of both.

The wounded men thus cheered and heartened, are left with a lasting impression not only of genuine majesty, but of genuine womanliness and sympathy. The kaiserin, who, since the beginning of the war, has spared no effort to alleviate the suffering which has followed in war's train, proceeds to inspect the kitchens, there demonstrating herself also a model housewife, to whom every detail of the most up-to-date cuisine is familiar, praising, criticising or recommending, according to what she sees impresses her, and eventually—her entourage, meanwhile, having been relieved of its burden of flowers and good things—takes her departure, leaving in the mind of every one with whom she has come in contact the impression of a thoroughly kind, thoroughly capable woman, whose heart is filled with love for her people and with sorrow for the heavy burden which all participating in the great world struggle have been called upon to bear.

AN ARDENT PHILANTHROPIST

All agree that the empress, whose six sons, as well as her imperial lord, are, of course, at the front, has aged visibly since the war began, but, in spite of the fact that her health for some years has been indifferent and that she has been the victim of quite an extraordinary series of severe accidents, she insists upon devoting practically every moment of her waking hours to philanthropic work—work that ranges from knitting scarfs and mufflers, and even preparing certain dishes for the hospitals with her own hands, to visiting various relief institutions and consulting with high officials in the Red Cross organization and with others identified with the army commissariat, all of whom frankly acknowledge the value of many of the practical suggestions made by her.

HER PASTIME IS GARDENING

A large percentage of the flowers which the empress distributes in the hospitals, by the way, are from her own hothouses, for she has made a pastime of gardening for many years, and has a wonderful display of blooms, both at Bellevue, near Berlin, and at Schloss Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, one of the kaiser's favorite palaces. Orchids are her great hobby, and the discovery of a new specimen invariably fills her with delight. The imperial table nearly always is decorated with them and the kaiserin is in the habit, too, of arranging the vases in her own and her lord's apartments with her own hands.

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AUF WIEDERSEHEN

Until we meet again! That is the meaning
Of the familiar words, that men repeat
At parting in the street.
Ah, yes, till then! But when death intervening
Rends us asunder, with what ceaseless pain
We wait for the Again!

The friends who leave us do not feel the sorrow
Of parting, as we feel it, who must stay
Lamenting day by day,
And knowing, when we wake upon the morrow,
We shall not find in its accustomed place
The one beloved face.

—Longfellow.

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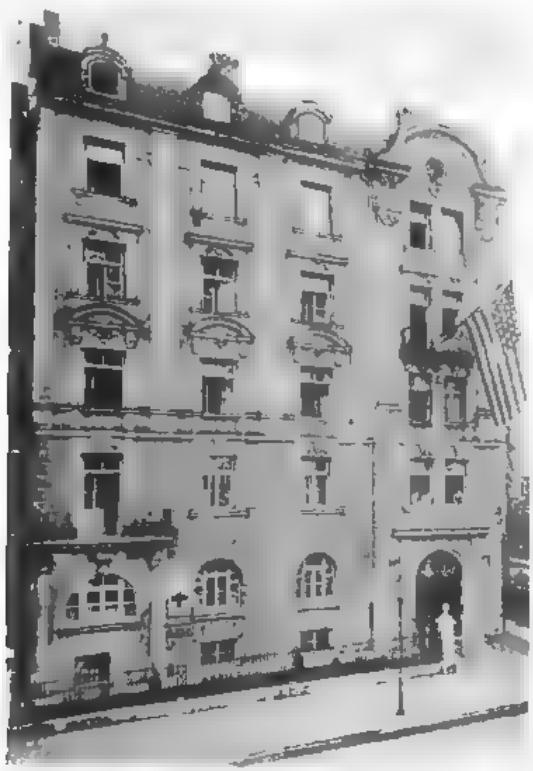
THE NOBLE WORK OF A NOBLE WOMAN

By WILLIAM P. KENNEDY

ONE of America's foremost women surgeons has made great personal sacrifices in order to further the humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross in Bavaria; and when this havoc working, misery laden war is over many a little home will have been gladdened by reason of those sacrifices.

At the outset of the European conflict, Dr Sophie Nordhoff-Jung, of Washington, D. C., personal friend of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, and her mother, Mrs. W. J. Boardman, was in Munich with her husband, Dr Franz Jung. Both are surgeon specialists who had built up a large practice, especially in diplomatic circles, in the American Capital during the course of twenty years' residence. Abandoning that practice, they lost no time in communicating with American Red Cross headquarters and were authorized and given financial aid to establish what is called in German the "Amerikanisches Rotes Kreuz" Hospital. There they have cared for many German, French, and English wounded soldiers, most of them seriously wounded.

Now Dr. Nordhoff-Jung is ambitious to establish a field hospital branch, and it is more than likely that she will be successful in this. There are some tender recollections of childhood which will spur her on in this. But I shall tell you more about that later on.



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN MUNICH

In a letter to American Red Cross headquarters written in December, acknowledging receipt of a heavy shipment of hospital supplies, she declared joyfully, "Your very generous shipment has put the entire American colony of Munich in a Christmas mood," and then described interestingly the scene following the arrival of the shipment. In the consignment were fifty bales or 5,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 4,000 yards of gauze, 1,000 pounds of roller bandages, and ten large cases containing medicines, blankets, nightshirts, pajamas, and sundry articles of great need in a hospital.

This shipment brought to the American Red Cross a letter from the Court Chamberlain of the Queen of Bavaria, which appears elsewhere, fervently thanking America for the material aid.

Supplies Awaken Interest

Dr. Nordhoff-Jung was particularly glad, she wrote, that the rolls of bandages were of cambric and not gauze, as they can be washed and sterilized and used over and over again. Soft and

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DR. SOFIE NORDHOFF JUNG OF WASHINGTON, D. C., PHOTOGRAPHED WITH TWO CONVALESCING PATIENTS ON THE ROOF OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN MUNICH

warm Canton flannel, which is unknown in Munich, "caused a great deal of admiration and appreciation on the part of the soldiers."

"When the carload drove up to our hospital we were overcome with the generosity of the shipment," says Dr. Nordhoff-Jung. "While I was out in the street taking the inventory, Ambassador Gerard passed by and he rejoiced with us over our beautiful gift. He suggested that whatever we did not need should be turned over to the Bavarian Red Cross, which quite met with our own idea.

"In unpacking the boxes of supplies the comfort bags, bed socks, and nightingales excited a particular interest in some of our nurses who had never seen them before. Some of these nurses move in Court circles, and before evening the Queen had heard of our gift. She expressed the wish to see it. So we arranged a private exhibition, and she was delighted with everything she saw and expressed her gratitude to the American Red Cross over and over again.

"The Queen told me of the great lack of cotton and bandaging material, which is felt especially in the military hospitals of the two fronts. Therefore she decided to divide it evenly and have it sent where it is most needed. In the local hospitals they are using sterilized gauze bags filled with sawdust, moss or lint instead of absorbent cotton.

COUNTESS BERNSTORFF, PATRONESS

"This afternoon the Queen sent several ladies to help us pack these boxes for shipment. The elderly Princess Wrede, Prinzess Solms Solms, who has just returned from the front as a Red Cross nurse, the Countesses Tattenbach and Moy, and we were assisted by our own helpers, Miss Pattee and Baronin Hammerstein.

"Countess Bernstorff (the wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, is one of the patronesses of the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich) comes frequently to see the hospital. Recently she brought me a contribution of 200 marks from Countess

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GROUP OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN MUNICH, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS AND NURSES DR NORDHOFF-JUNG IS THIRD FROM THE LEFT

Gizycka. Everything is gratefully received, but no amount of money could give us the pleasure which this generous shipment has given."

As to the battle-ground hospital, Dr. Nordhoff-Jung is anxious to ameliorate the suffering of the wounded in and around the very *place* in which she lived, played, and studied as a little girl. When a child of six, she was taken to Toul with her sister, aged eight, by a community of nuns in whose charge they had been placed in Germany. After the religious war, the Kulturkampf, in which the iron chancellor, Count Bismarck, was a leading figure, these nuns were expelled from Germany and took about 200 of their little charges with them to other houses of their order in France

The American Red Cross hospital in Munich is at 9 Prinz Ludwig strasser, the building having been leased. It was so splendidly fitted up that the German military authorities at once began taking seriously wounded there in large numbers.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

Among the Americans on the Hospital Committee were Francis B. Willard of New York, J. H. Griswold of Illinois, Marion Lindsey of Missouri, S. M. Fenn of New York, Jacques Mayer of New York, Mrs. Charles Cahier of Indiana, C. F. Thayer of Massachusetts, John B. Bauer of West Virginia, Julie A. Lentilhon of Pennsylvania, Maud Fay of California, Frank B. Herman of New York, and Lawrence D. Benton of California.

She has received valuable assistance and encouragement in her work from T St John Gaffney, the American consul general in Munich, from Mrs. Gaffney, and from Dr. Coit, formerly of Groton Academy in Massachusetts, who has recently been in charge of a boys' school in Munich.

Many American women have married officers of high military rank in the German army and, living in Munich, have enthusiastically assisted Dr. Nordhoff-Jung in her work. One of these is the Baroness von Hammerstein, another the Baroness von Rupprecht, whose home formerly was in Worcester, Mass. Mrs. William Thaw has been one of her most eager helpers.

Miss Maud Fay, a San Francisco girl,

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GERMAN WOUNDED IN FRONT OF A CHURCH, USED AS A HOSPITAL, AT NEUFMONTIERS NEAR MEAUX

who is prima donna of the opera in Munich, is another. Miss Loween Pattee, in charge of the girls' school in Munich, also has been of great assistance, as well as Fraulein Hanfstangl, a sister of the famous art publisher.

The head nurse at this hospital is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Training School and was formerly superintendent of an American hospital. Dr. Bissell, who succeeded Dr. Coit in charge of the Boys' School, and Dr. Kuehnrich of Los Angeles, secretary of the Red Cross in Munich, have been invaluable in the co-operation and assistance they have given.

Among the patients cared for by the Jungs has been the former Bursche of Count Courten, who was an officer in the bodyguard of the King of Bavaria. He was shot through the leg, the arm, and chest. He has been decorated with the Iron Cross.

Her work of succor in Munich has brought a very pleasant reunion to Dr. Nordhoff-Jung. In the early days of her career as a doctor when she was at the Lying-in Hospital in Munich, one of her most intimate friends was Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria. They have again become associated in the work of mercy since the war has been in progress. The prince is now a noted surgeon, and very popular not only among his own people, but is also a prime favorite as well with the American residents.

A NOTABLE CAREER

After having passed the German state examination for teachers, Miss Sophie A. Nordhoff came to America and taught languages in the Georgetown Visitation Academy for four years. She studied medicine at the Columbia University, now the George Washington University, and then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins. She specialized in bacteriology in Paris, under the famous Louis Pasteur, under Metchnikoff and Le Roux. She was the first woman physician in Germany to receive official appointment to a hospital position.

She returned to Washington in 1895, and has since practiced here. She is a

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member of the board of directors of Columbia Hospital. Dr. Nordhoff-Jung has made it a practice to go abroad every summer to keep abreast with the latest methods and to consult with world authorities in her particular line. It was on one of these annual study tours of Germany that she was married and brought her husband back here to practice with her. He has specialized on the stomach and is recognized as an authority.

It was while she was on one of these summer educational tours last summer, consulting with the great gynecologist Clyne, in Munich, that war was declared.

MORE SUPPORT FOR NURSES

AMONG those who are paying $60 a month regularly—the field service monthly salary of an American Red Cross trained nurse—as a means of assisting the Red Cross in maintaining its 150 registered nurses in the European war zone, are the following who were not mentioned in this regard in the last issue of the magazine:

Mrs. J. L. Harriman, 10 East 58th St., New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Howland, 13 East 78th St., New York; Miss Roselia S. Hoyt, 934 Fifth Avenue, New York; Miss Fannie P. Mason, 211 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Mt. Kisco Sub-Committee, Red Cross, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Miss M. L. Russell, 47 Park Ave., New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers, 180 W. 59th St., New York.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the late Ambassador to the Court of St. James, is meeting the monthly salaries of six trained nurses placed in European hospitals by the American Red Cross.

SCHOOL CHAPTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS was very busy providing for the ship "Harpalyce," which sailed with a great cargo for the Belgian noncombatants early in January, reports Miss Louisa P. Loring, Emergency Red Cross Secretary for the Old Bay State.

Miss Katherine Loring has been speaking on the Red Cross to teachers and children, which resulted in 1,000 poor children in Cambridgeport giving up their candy and presents before Christmas to enable them to present to the Red Cross $83.57.

A school chapter has been formed at Roger's Hall School, Lowell, with 62 members, which is a beginning that may well be followed in other states.

At the Roberts School in the poor district of Cambridge, where money is scarce, the eighth grade children have a club to which they pay 5 cents a month, and they voted to economize on their Christmas party by leaving out all refreshments and to donate all the money in the treasury to the Red Cross work.

The Boston Red Cross Nurse Corps under Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes' supervision has handed in a cheque to the Red Cross Treasurer of $1,300.39, the result of their flag sales and contributions during the Mechanics' Building Exposition.

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A BELGIAN SOLDIER BEING INOCULATED AGAINST TYPHOID. INCLUDED IN VAST STORES OF HOSPITAL SUPPLIES SENT ABROAD BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WERE [illegible] ANTITYPHOID TREATMENTS, ANTITETANUS TREATMENTS, AND 10,000 TUBES OF SMALLPOX VACCINE

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WINTER SCENE IN THE BRITISH TRENCHES. THE MIDDLE MAN IS A RED CROSS SURGEON. NOTE THE BRASSARD ON HIS ARM

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WORD FROM THE FRONT

RIGHT-OF-WAY IS GIVEN RED CROSS SHIPMENTS. "G. P.'s"—GRATEFUL PATIENTS—SAY SOME NICE THINGS

ONE of the outstanding features of the extensive relief operations of the American Red Cross throughout the war-afflicted region of Europe has been the successful delivery, sometimes through roundabout routes, of hospital and noncombatant relief supplies. From scenes of great activity due to the war—places removed from the main marts acknowledgments of the receipt of American Red Cross donations have come to the headquarters.

These achievements—and they are achievements when one considers how very unsettled are the conditions in Europe—are testimonials of praise for the Red Cross Treaty. They show that the label of the Red Cross on a package procures for it expeditious handling and a right-of-way to point of destination.

Of great pleasure to the American Red Cross, on the side of course, have been the very numerous letters of gratitude and appreciation on the work of the 150 graduate Red Cross Nurses and the 45 skilled surgeons who were equitably distributed among the disturbed countries by the American Red Cross. These letters are naturally gratifying to headquarters, but are published only because they are considered tributes to the science, thrift, sympathy and generosity of the American people and to let the thousands of American contributors to the relief work of the Red Cross know that their contributions are accomplishing good and are appreciated.

Writing from London about the American Women's Relief Hospital at Paignton, which is in charge of the American Red Cross surgeons and nurses under the direction of Dr. Howard W. Beal, of Worcester, Mass., Mrs. Whitelaw Reid says: "I was delighted with it; I think it will be a great work. There were 200 patients when I was

Photo by Jacques, Bordeaux

AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND NURSES IN FRONT OF THEIR HOSPITAL IN PAU, FRANCE

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Photo, Harris & Ewing, Wash., D. C.
DR. EDWARD W. RYAN
Surgeon Director of American Red Cross Work in Belgrade, the Servian Capital. His Force has Charge of All the Larger Hospitals There

there, all looking as cheerful as possible at such a time."

THANKS FROM BRITAIN

Sir William Garstin, head of the supply department of the British Red Cross, has cabled the American Red Cross office the thanks of the British organization for a heavy supplemental shipment of relief supplies made late in December in these words:

"Please accept best thanks of this society for your generous most welcome gift. Will be of greatest use to us."

The German Red Cross, through the Central Committee, has written Red Cross headquarters in Washington about a supplemental donation of supplies as follows:

"We have received the gift consisting of 20 cases of hospital clothing, 100 bales of absorbent cotton, and bandages, and thank the American Red Cross; and we are the more pleased with the gift because it comes from the United States"

From the Court Chamberlain of the Queen of Bavaria and also from Dr. Sofie Nordhoff-Jung, who is assisting her husband, Dr. Franz Jung, in the work of directing the American Red Cross hospital in Munich, have come letters acknowledging receipt of additional contributions in the form of hospital supplies sent to Munich by the American Red Cross in December. The Court Chamberlain's letter follows:

FROM BAVARIA'S QUEEN

"Her Majesty, Queen Marie Therese of Bavaria, has received with genuine and lively pleasure the splendid and welcome donation of surgical dressings. Deeply touched by this magnanimous gift, intended for the aid of our wounded soldiers, Her Majesty sends sincere and hearty thanks to all the generous donors. This rich gift will be divided among various hospitals."

Dr. Charles H. Sanders, of Texas, surgeon director of American Red Cross

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EXCHANGING RED CROSS SURGEON[illegible] FRONT. A GERMAN SURGEON TAKEN [illegible] THE BORDER BY A FRENCH GUARD

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AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND TRAINED NURSES WHO HAVE COMPLETE CHARGE OF A LARGE HOSPITAL AT PAIGNTON, ENGLAND. DR. BEAL, THE HEAD SURGEON OF THE HOSPITAL, IS SEATED IN THE CENTER

Unit I, which is conducting a hospital at Gleiwitz, Southeastern Germany, has written the Hartford, Conn., Chapter in part as follows:

"As director of Unit I, one of the units sent to Germany by our American Red Cross organization, and into whose hands has fallen your box of useful things for the relief of wounded soldiers, I am glad to say that we have found them most acceptable to the unfortunate men whom it is our pleasure to be of service to at this time. * * *

"Assuring you that you did a great service in sending over the splendid box, and thanking you for it, I am, with a great deal of respect," etc.

Dr. Sanders says in a postscript to the same letter

"I might add that in this hospital we only use our own supplies brought direct from America with us. We do not have to ask for a thing. We brought four carloads with us."

EXCITING TIMES IN BELGRADE.

The first hospital unit sent to Servia by the American Red Cross, called Servian Unit Number 1, which is under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of Scranton, Pa., apparently has been having a very busy experience in Belgrade, the Servian Capital, which has been a storm center. Cable despatches quote the *London Times* to the effect that Dr. Ryan and his assistant surgeons and nurses distinguished themselves when at one time the Servians evacuated Belgrade. Referring to Dr Ryan the *Times* is quoted as follows:

"It is due to his fearless, determined intervention that the city was not destroyed, and that an even greater number of women and children were not carried off into captivity.

"To him also must be allowed the credit for the attention received by the Austrian wounded, for while the soldiers were parading Belgrade, with flags flying and bands playing, their hospital arrangements were in a state of * * * disorganization."

The Associated Press in a New York despatch published January 5, quotes a Miss Emily Simmonds, a British Red Cross nurse, and graduate of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, who had just arrived in the metropolis from Belgrade, as follows:

AMERICANS ARE A "GODSEND"

"Since the latter part of August I have been working with the wounded. With seven young English girls I have worked in the trenches 400 yards from the firing line for 48 hours at a time.

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"The coming of the American unit under Dr. Ryan was a Godsend to the Servians, for at the time of their arrival we were down to our last piece of bandages and dressings and were living on short rations."

A cable despatch received at Red Cross headquarters from the American Minister at Bucharest through the State Department says:

"Servian Prime Minister and Minister Foreign Affairs informs me that American Red Cross mission, direction Dr. Ryan, stayed in Belgrade and has taken under its protection the general military hospital, the general civic hospital, and the following Servian doctors, Zavadjil, Stoyanovitch and Panitch, and all the personnel and druggists that were in the hospital."

Madam Grouitch, wife of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Servia, who was Miss Mabel Dunlop, of Clarksburg, W. Va., and who has assisted the American Red Cross in placing its hospital units in Servia, writes:

"Every available building in all the towns near the front has been converted into a hospital and still wounded must sleep sometimes on floors in corridors or sheds. Often wounds can only be dressed every third or fourth day for want of bandages and gauze. Surgeons are working eighteen hours a day; nurses and local committees are exhausted from the strain.

"Please continue sending chloroform, bandages, alcohol, iodoform, etc. There is great need also of surgical instruments, sterilizing instruments, X-ray equipment, anti-typhoid serum, clothing for refugees—in fact, for everything. The misery in the devastated portions of the country (Servia) is as great as it is in Belgium."

FRANCE SENDS MESSAGES

Through Ambassador Jusserand, the American Red Cross has received from M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following message under date of January 11:

"Please thank officially the generous donors of the supplies announced in your letter of December 16. They constitute on the part of the American Red Cross a new testimony of a sympathy which deeply gratifies my government."

Writing from Pau, France, where two American Red Cross hospital units are caring for wounded, Mrs. F. Leonard Brown, formerly Miss Rosalie Evans, of Philadelphia, who is the wife of an English surgeon, says in a letter to Miss E. K. Mahan, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Mahan of the United States Navy:

"The work of the American doctors and nurses is beyond praise. So many speak to me of the skill and tenderness of the surgeons and the devotion of the nurses who are like mothers to the soldiers. We indeed owe a debt of gratitude to the American Red Cross, and I, for one, am especially grateful."

SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL

Two petty officers and three soldiers, the first patients to be discharged from the American Red Cross Hospital in Pau, on departing left the following letter addressed to Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith and Dr. Roades Fayerweather, the American Red Cross head surgeons there:

"Gentlemen: On leaving the hospital our hearts impel us to express to you the gratitude which we feel for the enlightened and devoted care which you have lavished on us. Thanks to your science you have put soldiers of France once more on their feet. In spite of the difference in our languages our hearts have been beating in unison and it is not very difficult for us to make ourselves understood.

"Gentlemen, once more thanks. Long live the two sister Republics!"

"AMERICA" SYMBOLIZES SYMPATHY

It is enough for a man to say, "I come from America," to be received with friendly and thankful looks among the refugee camps of Holland and the ruined cities of Belgium, according to a letter received at American Red Cross headquarters from American Minister Henry Van Dyke at The Hague, in which he acknowledges receipt of a heavy consignment of clothing, blankets, etc.,

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sent by the American Red Cross for the relief of non-combatants. The Minister says that the helpful spirit of generosity shown by the American people has been warmly appreciated in Holland and in Belgium. He tells interestingly of the relief work and of the conditions among the refugees.

"When I returned to The Hague on December 22 I found my garage was filled to the brim with the 37 cases of clothing, blankets, etc., which the American Red Cross sent by the S. S. Gorredijk, a splendid and most welcome gift," the Minister writes, under date of December 29: "I have distributed the cases as follows:

15 cases to the new refugee camp at Nunspeet, where there are between seven and eight thousand Belgians of the poorest class;

20 cases to the Central Committee for the Relief of Belgian and other victims of the war, at Amsterdam;

2 cases to Mrs. Adolph Boissevain, 540 heerengracht, Amsterdam, who represents the activity of a number of ladies who are caring for refugees in private houses in that city.

AMONG REFUGEE CAMPS

"I spent all day yesterday in the rain and sleet in inspecting various phases of the work in Amsterdam, the bureaus of registration, the central depots for the distribution of clothing, the emergency hospitals, and many of the private houses in which refugees have been received and installed in large numbers. This latter phase of the work is most interesting, because so many of the best ladies in Amsterdam are engaged in it, and giving their personal strength and skill to carrying it on. The refugees in these houses are, of course, much more comfortable and better cared for than in the larger general camps, although in these camps everything that is possible is done for the welfare of the exiles. The number is far too great to take care of them all in this private way, and through the winter it will be necessary to make provision for between two and three hundred thousand people who are out of work, out of a home, and out of their country. They cannot return at present to Belgium, for it is impossible to send people back to homes which no longer exist except as heaps of ruins.

"The time is coming, I hope, when it will be possible to put into practical operation the fund for the restoration of Belgian homes and households, which I had the pleasure of starting here with money which was sent from America.

"The work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, into which I have made some careful investigation since my return, is, I believe, going on very well at present. Large quantities of foodstuffs are being sent in from America through Rotterdam to the starving land.

"The helpful spirit of generosity in our country is warmly appreciated here and in Belgium. I wish you could have seen and heard some of the expressions of gratitude on my little tour yesterday, and on my earlier tour through the refugee camps and the ruined cities in Belgium. It is enough for a man to say, 'I come from America,' to be received with friendly and thankful looks. The little children smile and the tears run down the old people's cheeks.

"Tell the Red Cross people that I am grateful for the opportunity of being a channel for the good which they are doing."

SUPPLIES WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

In a footnote to the same letter, written December 30, Minister Van Dyke advises that the cases of relief supplies shipped by the American Red Cross on the S. S. New Amsterdam, consigned to Madame Loudon, Minister Van Dyke and the Belgian Relief Committee, had just arrived.

The Minister had to procure another building across the street from the other storing place for the latter supplies.

With a letter dated January 1, Minister Van Dyke enclosed a memorandum from the Commercial Attache of the Legation, in which it is made clear that every single package and article sent by the American Red Cross had been properly delivered and all arrangements perfected for forwarding.

Fifty-four cases were delivered to Madame Loudon December 20, 40 cases were placed in the hands of a reliable agent for distribution among Belgian refugees, and 65 cases of blankets were forwarded to the American Minister at Brussels. Ninety-one cases of hospital garments, etc., were cleared for the Austrian Consul General at Rotterdam for the Austrian Red Cross, the Austrian Consul General at Rotterdam later advising that the goods were being forwarded by him to the Red Cross at Vienna. Seventy-one cases of hospital supplies were forwarded, in accordance with directions, to the German Red Cross headquarters in Berlin December 30.

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(1) PALAIS D'HIVER, PAU, FRANCE, CONVERTED INTO A HOSPITAL AND PLACED IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND NURSES. IT IS ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY. (2) PALM ROOM OF THE PALAIS D'HIVER, USED AS A SUN ROOM FOR CONVALESCENT PATIENTS. (3) A DELIGHTFUL WALK IN THE PALAIS D'HIVER GROUNDS, WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE PYRENEES IN THE DISTANCE. (4) SCENE IN WARD OF PALAIS D'HIVER

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A CHAT ABOUT THE NURSES ABROAD

BY
JANE A. DELANO

Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

THE letters from our units in Germany and Austria report hard work, with many seriously wounded to care for. One letter tells of admitting thirty stretcher cases at midnight and having them bathed and their wounds dressed by 3 A. M. The supervisors say that the nurses have done wonders in bringing order out of confusion at such times and when public buildings were being converted into hospitals.

At Gleiwitz they have admitted and discharged patients constantly, and now are receiving only seriously wounded. Here a theatre has been converted into a hospital. The building is a modern five-story one and contains in addition to the theatre a "kabarett," cafe, moving picture show, baths, and various mercantile establishments as well as several apartments.

The first work was to arrange and equip the operating room, for which purpose the lobby was chosen, having the essentials of light and heat. An operating table, gas burner, a rough board partition and two shelves comprising the furnishings were supplemented by articles found in rummaging through loges under the stage and in dressing rooms from cellar to attic. In this way the hospital was equipped.

MAKE USE OF EVERYTHING

The soubrette's dressing room of the theatre is a sleeping apartment for six nurses, where "cloak racks covered with brown paper make splendid screens" and where "with electric lights and steam heat turned on occasionally we are quite happy," says the supervisor.

Surgeons and nurses dine together in a private dining room adjoining the kabarett. Here, too, are four helpers (or Helferin) who are supposed to assist with the work in general when not writing or interpreting histories.

"The patient's history plays a very important part in these countries," it is reported.

Helferin are women from 20 to 45 years of age who have received six weeks' instruction, two weeks theoretical, and four weeks' practical in a hospital. Their term of duty is three months with no compensation.

Mrs. Gerard, the wife of the American Ambassador, sent a beautiful American flag to this hospital, which, with the flag of Germany, is suspended across the stage on either side of the Red Cross flag.

The theatre proper is a large ward containing about 40 beds and another ward is located in an apartment in the same building.

To this unit has also been given the charge of a private hospital of 24 beds in another part of the city.

The supervisor says, "Our patients are ideal, and much interested in the American way of doing things. When there is time for conversation they ask many questions about the skyscrapers in New York City."

Splendid recoveries have rewarded our work in Gleiwitz.

BUSY TIMES IN FRANCE

A recent letter from Pau says that at that time the hospital was full, the majority being serious cases, with several cases requiring a special nurse night and day. They had had no deaths and many have made remarkable recoveries. Of a trainload of wounded which had lately arrived from the field of battle the seri-

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by Jacques, Bordeaux

IN AN OPERATING ROOM OF THE PALAIS D'HIVER, PAU, FRANCE AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEONS AND NURSES AT WORK

ously wounded were sent to the American Hospital.

There were, in this hospital, two volunteer helpers in each ward, who assisted in the serving of meals and in various other ways.

When the units were assigned to duty in the Palais d'Hiver, Pau, the nurses were asked to submit plans for organizing the work. Miss Emogene Miles, a graduate of Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, submitted plans which were accepted in nearly the form in which they had been drawn. Later when the nurses were asked to make sample packages of surgical dressings, her samples were given preference When Miss Miles volunteered for service in Europe she was deputy superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, with three operating rooms under her supervision. She was granted a leave of absence by the Superintendent and will resume her position on her return from Europe.

Another letter tells of a building which was taken for an improvised hospital and arranged with a receiving room containing several beds out of which opened a bathroom containing six tubs. The patients were examined in the receiving room, taken to the bathroom, and then to a dressing-room where their wounds were cared for. They arrive forlorn and exhausted after weeks of exposure in the trenches, and seeing them comfortably resting in bed with clean clothing and wounds dressed is a great joy to the nurses.

PATIENTS ARE GRATEFUL

All speak of the gratitude of the patients for the care given them, and say that they are most patient and uncomplaining

A clipping from a French newspaper forwarded to us says that our American units have shown wonderful skill in organizing hospitals and carrying on the work, and that a debt of gratitude is due the nurses, for they are like mothers to the wounded

In Buda-Pest the Supervisor of Unit "E" has been asked by the head of the City Mission to speak to a group of Hungarian women about the nurses' training and the work nurses do in public service in America.

We see from this that there is in Europe some interest in our American methods in training and nursing work, and further from the fact that the Queen of Greece has recently placed a Greek girl at a Philadelphia hospital for training to fit her to organize nursing schools

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in Greece on her return. The Chairman of the National Committee has been asked to arrange for any additional instruction that may be necessary to fit her for this work.

RULE ABOUT UNIFORMS.

The three Red Cross nurses assigned to duty with the Army Corps at Vera Cruz, Mexico, were at the Field Hospital, or on Army transports throughout the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States forces. A report of their work says they found the Hospital Corps men most helpful and the men good patients. In spite of the intense heat they were comfortable and had no sickness. On the evacuation they returned home on the Army transports.

At the annual meeting of the Red Cross General Board an amendment to the by-laws was adopted to prevent the use of nurses' uniforms by local Red Cross organizations for advertising, entertainments, or any purpose whatsoever other than active service when nurses are assigned by the proper authorities.

ITALY IS STRICKEN AGAIN

SUNNY ITALY again has been plunged into deep sorrow by a frightful earthquake which occurred January 13 in the Abruzzi District, virtually destroying Avezzano and numerous other cities and towns, killing and injuring probably at least 30,000 people, and causing a great deal of suffering.

The Italian Red Cross, in co-operation with King Victor Emmanuel, the Pope, the government officials and the Catholic hierarchy at once entered upon the relief work on a comprehensive scale. American Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page joined in the relief efforts.

The following official statement was issued at American Red Cross headquarters in Washington January 14, immediately following receipt of the news of the disaster:

"The press dispatches indicate that another dreadful calamity has visited Italy, occasioned by an earthquake which is reported to have destroyed many thousands of lives and to have devastated a large city. The number rendered homeless by the Messina Earthquake in 1908 was upwards of 50,000, and the American public responded in relief by raising, through the American Red Cross, the munificent sum of approximately one million dollars to assist those stricken people.

"Now there is another opportunity for the charitable people of the United States, whose population includes many hundreds of thousands of Italians, to help in providing relief for those rendered homeless and destitute by this latest catastrophe, at Avezzano, Caserta, and other places in the earthquake region.

"The American Red Cross will be glad to forward funds to the Italian Red Cross for those needing aid in the distressed territory."

As this issue of the magazine went to press a few days later, funds were coming to the Red Cross from numerous sources to assist in relieving the distress of the earthquake sufferers; but official word was received from Ambassador Page, who is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross, that the Italian government would decline all outside assistance. Steps have been taken to remit the contributions already received, or, with the consent of the donors, to apply them to other relief work.

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OPINION AND COMMENT

HELP THE DISTRESSED TO HELP THEMSELVES

"The truest help we can render to an afflicted man is not to take his burden from him, but to call out his best strength that he may be able to bear the burden."

The principle of this one of many great truths uttered by Phillips Brooks should be applied in rehabilitating the war-devastated regions of Europe. Too often in relief work the grave mistake has been made of taking the entire burden from the shoulders of the distressed. Too often have destitute persons been fed, clothed, and housed to such an extent that they were demoralized—became absolutely dependent upon others, and waxed fat and indolent the while.

The life of the breadline should be short. The needy should be helped to help themselves. Their immediate wants should be met, but they should, as far as possible, be kept busy. They should be given a lift but not lifted, in other words.

For a time, of course, after great disasters, when people are thrown out of employment and rendered homeless, too, it is necessary and important that they be cared for outright just as though they were helpless children, but the sooner they are put on a footing where they are producing something the better it is for all concerned, especially for themselves.

In administering relief for the American Red Cross in certain Balkan villages following the Second Balkan War in the spring of 1914, our agent paid the villagers a small wage per day to remove the debris, even to clean up their own premises. He took off his coat and went to work himself in the front yard of the mayor of one hamlet, and by his example soon had that official, who theretofore had been wringing his hands in sorrow over the misfortune that had visited his town and letting it go at that, working by his side. The residents before long found that at least they had some energy left them, if little else, and they contributed much to the rehabilitation of themselves. And they were happier for it. The Red Cross representative had given the wheel of industry a spin, and those it was benefiting kept it going.

A new "start" is all that the war victim, like the earthquake victim, the flood victim, and the fire victim, healthfully needs. It is as wrong to do too much for him as it is to do too little.

There is no talking rehabilitation in the European war zone proper now, however. But when this most terrible of wars is over, the staggering work of rebuilding and revivifying will come and the best strength of every man and every woman in the afflicted region must be called out.

And Americans will be, and are, ready to help liberally and actively.

A FRIEND INDEED OF THE RED CROSS

One man who is a pillar of strength to the American Red Cross in its European relief work is Mr. Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company of Brooklyn. He has been allowing our organization to use free of charge since August a large terminal warehouse in Brooklyn—very valuable space that has been turned over to the Red Cross absolutely and has been made the assembling point for vast stores of surgical and medical supplies and trainload after trainload of warm wearing apparel, blankets, and so forth, for the European non-combatants.

The American Red Cross, yes, and countless distressed ones in Europe, owe Mr. Bush a heavy debt of gratitude for his exceptional generosity.

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MEXICO DESERVES SYMPATHETIC AID

Once again the attention of the American Red Cross is being directed to relief work in Mexico, where suffering abounds to the extent that life must be a veritable nightmare—a most hideous thing—to a majority of the inhabitants. We are speaking of course, of the innocents—the homeless, foodless, semi-clad women and children and decrepit old men.

Everyone who is at all interested in these people should not fail to read on another page of this magazine what Mrs. C. E. Hendrix, an American writer, says of conditions in the sister country to the South. Her description is incorporated in the article entitled "Mexico's Pitiable Plight." She says, in a word, that the situation in Europe which has shocked the civilized world has existed in Mexico right against our borders for four years.

It has been pointed out by Consul General Hanna at Monterey that the suffering among the non-combatants in Mexico is fully as great, if not greater, than the suffering among the non-combatants of Europe, for the plausible reason that practically no crops have been made in Mexico during the last four years and that industries have been paralyzed for almost that length of time, while in Europe rich harvests were garnered last spring and only occasional industrial activities have been stopped.

With its Acting National Director personally directing the relief operations, the American Red Cross hopes through the assistance of the American public, and in spite of transportation difficulties in Mexico, to amelioriate, at least in a small measure, the widespread distress among our neighbors.

LATE LORD ROBERTS RED CROSS COUNSELOR

The late Field Marshal, the Honorable Earl Roberts, K. G., V. C., the grand old man of the British army, knew well and appreciated fully the value of Red Cross services in the field. He took occasion to say as much in 1907, when he presided over the Eighth International Conference of the Red Cross which was held in London. Lord Roberts was a member of the Council of the British Red Cross Society, as is Lady Roberts.

"My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen," said he, in opening the conference, "Her Majesty the Queen (Queen Alexandra), the President of the British Red Cross Society, has deputed me to receive you on this occasion, and to tell you with what pleasure Her Majesty, who takes the deepest interest in your great and useful work, is looking forward to welcoming you at Buckingham Palace in person on Saturday next. I need not say how highly I appreciate the honor thus placed upon me, or the satisfaction it gives me to find myself in company with the representatives of so noble a society.

"I know what the Red Cross Society has done for sick and wounded in time of war. Since the society was established in 1870 . . . no less a sum than 500,000 pounds has been expended in providing comforts for soldiers and sailors in hospital, and of that amount 162,000 pounds was spent during the war in South Africa. We British soldiers appreciate most highly what has been effected during that war.

"We rejoice that the eighth meeting of the International Conference is being held in London and, while expressing our gratitude for what has been done in the past, we greatly hope that the deliberations of the delegates may result in further developing the methods for alleviating the sufferings which are unavoidable in a state of war."

Lord Roberts helped the Red Cross in a quiet, unassuming but very effective way.

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INSPECT THE PREMISES OF THE WASHERWOMEN

Greenville, S. C., Sets a Pace for Others to Follow on the Sanitation Highway, and is Conserving Health and Life

By SARA M. F. BABB, Red Cross Visiting Nurse

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Why not divorce the washtub from insanitary conditions just as you do the dairy? What was true about Greenville, S. C., before the Red Cross Visiting Nurse went there, is true in other communities. Licensing the washerwoman and inspecting her premises is a reform which should materially aid in thwarting the spread of communicable diseases, notably tuberculosis. Greenville has a health ordinance which should be the forerunner of similar measures in other cities and towns. Miss Babb writes entertainingly of her welfare work, as a member of the Town and Country Nursing Service of the Red Cross, and points an accusing finger at the washtub and its environs in a manner to make city councils and local boards of health take heed seriously.*

HAVING received an appointment as a member of the American Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, I was sent to Greenville, South Carolina, in response to a call from the Children's Charity Circle, a local club composed of twenty young society matrons, devoted especially to the welfare of children and the encouragement of a broad and general health campaign.

After several days' study of local conditions, plans were formulated for our proposed work. It was wisely determined, by becoming a part of, or of loyally supporting and working with, the City Health Department, most effective work could be done, especially as the work upon which we had entered was largely public health education. The Chief Health Officer entered cordially into the proposed plan and I was appointed Sanitary Inspector and Nurse for the City Board of Health, the City Council making an appropriation to the Children's Charity Circle, which was affiliated with the American Red Cross and directly responsible for the salary of the nurse.

The work with the Chief Health Officer was briefly outlined to include:

(A) The Prevention of Infant Mortality.

(B) Tuberculosis.

(C) Sanitary Inspection of Washerwomen.

TAKING CARE OF BABY

The work of prevention of infant mortality is the usual infant welfare work being done by boards of health in all our larger cities, comprising the supervision of babies from birth until one year old. The mother is instructed in the proper care of the baby. If the baby is breast fed, the mother is taught personal hygiene, the proper selection of food to increase the quantity and quality of the milk, the importance of an abundant supply of fresh air and sunshine, disinfection of baby clothes, and keeping flies from the baby. If artificially fed, lessons are given in the preparation of food, care and handling of milk in the home, the necessity of a pure milk supply, cleanliness and attention to the bottles and everything that comes in contact with the baby's food. Each baby under supervision is visited and weighed as often as possible and an accurate record kept of its growth. Every effort is also made to reach the expectant mothers, instructing them as to general health and hygiene and proper food and rest, and emphasizing the importance of breast feeding and of engaging a physician early.

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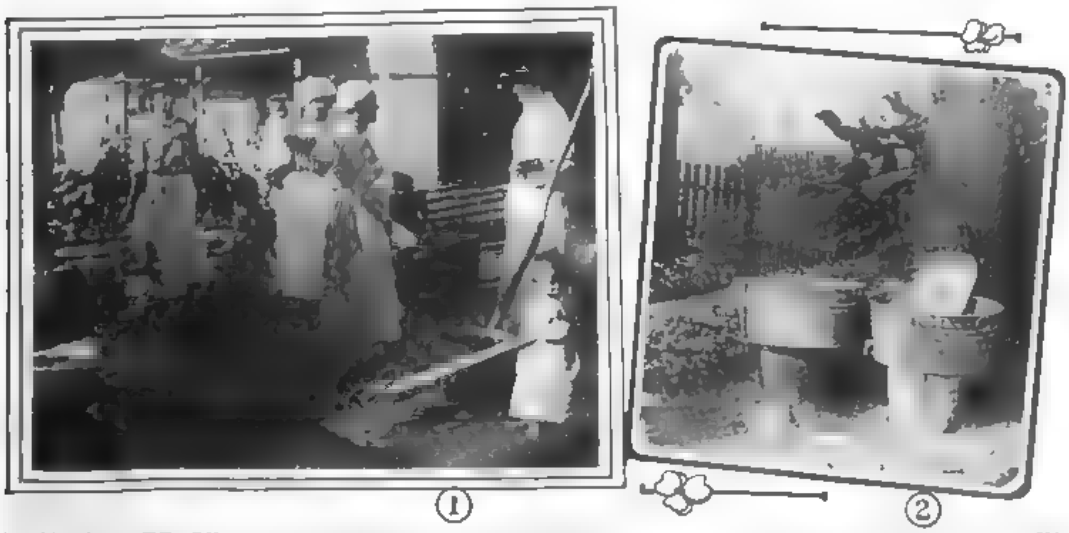
WHERE INSPECTION BEGINS, AND A CHANGE IS IMPORTANT. NOTE THE LOCATION OF THE CLOTHESLINE

Tuberculosis work consists in the education of the masses as to how consumption is communicated, cured, and prevented. Tubercular patients are visited in their homes, and advised as to importance of rest, food and fresh air and precautions that must be observed by them and family to prevent spread of the infection. Disinfectants and sputum cups are distributed and sometimes milk and eggs



(1) MISS BABB, RED CROSS VISITING NURSE, TEACHING SANITATION AND TELLING THE WASHERWOMEN HOW THE OLD WOODEN TUBS CARRY GERMS AND DISEASE. (2) THE TRANSFORMED YARD AND ZINC TUBS ON THE SAME PREMISES

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A WASHERWOMAN'S PER MIT WAS GRANTED HERE

are given when patients are unable to procure these for themselves.

"LICENSING" THE WASHERWOMEN

Sanitary Inspection of Washerwomen was also a duty assigned to me. An ordinance recommended by the Board of Health and approved by the City Council required all washerwomen to register and obtain from the Board of Health permits to take in washing. Inspections of washerwomen are made in reference to housing conditions, general sanitary conditions of premises, water supply and drainage; communicable diseases in the household, care in handling clothes, scrubbing boards, ironing boards, and pots and tubs, which must be of galvanized iron. Score cards are kept as in dairy inspections, and to hold a permit premises, houses, tubs, etc., must be kept clean and any sickness in a family must be reported promptly to the Board of Health The permit is withdrawn upon the failure of the holder to comply with all the provisions of the ordinance.

When it was announced in March that all washerwomen must register at the Board of Health Office, procure permits and be subject to inspection, wild excitement and great consternation prevailed throughout the various negro quarters, and on the day appointed for registration the City Health Office was besieged with excited applicants. More than seven hundred came, and of all this number only one was white. For a while it seemed as though there would be a general revolt and strike among all the washerwomen. "Permit" was confused with "license" and "tax."

"MAMMY" WANTS TO VOTE

One big aggressive negro woman indignantly raised her voice above the subdued murmur of discontent. "I sho does wish women could vote and put a stop to all dese foolish laws." Fortunately, having been brought up on a plantation in the far South and coming of a long line of slave holders, I had an insight into their point of view, and was able to

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RED CROSS VISITING NURSE INSTRUCTING A MOTHER IN THE PREPARATION OF HER BABY'S FOOD

make the most effective appeal to their pride and their delight in orders and societies.

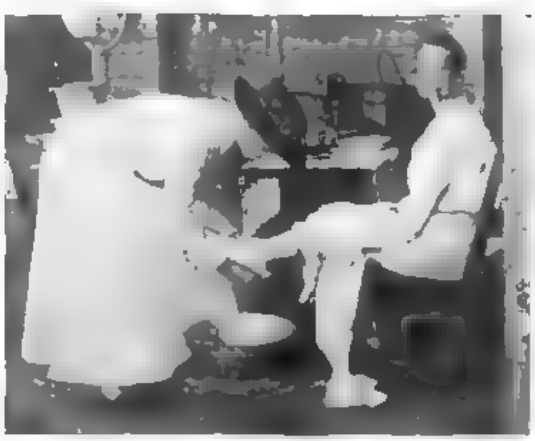
Thus the permit became a kind of certificate of membership into a great and important health movement in which everybody, both white and black, had entered. I made a house to house canvass of every negro home in the city, giving to each a copy of the ordinance and trying to tell as clearly as possible the reason for its enactment—not to discriminate against them but to protect their health as well as the health of the white people. Every endeavor is made to teach these women the simple elements of sanitation and good health, showing them the relation between disease and dirt, and the menace of flies, vermin, and mosquitoes, which invariably breed and multiply in stagnant water and accumulated filth. Often their remarks at the end of my little speeches are not only excruciatingly funny, but very wise and pertinent.

One day I sat down on a "wash bench" in a yard explaining to a group of washerwomen why wooden tubs should not be used and told simply the story of malaria—how they get chills and fever. All listened with breathless interest. I felt particularly flattered by the close attention given my story by an old-fashioned "auntie," with her hands resting on each fat hip and her white turbaned head nodding from time to time in grave assent. When I had finished she looked around and said slowly to the others: "Now, jess lissen at dat. Cain't white folks git up lots of foolishness." And to me: "Mistis, I been borned by the wooden wash tub and I'se an old nigger and I ain't never died yit on account of dirt." This fact was indisputable, and I could do nothing but close the argument with a laugh. Another said, "Miss, what you gwine ter do ter pertect us from de white folks' dirty clo's?"

A Bad Case in Point

This, though meant as an impertinence, was most pertinent, as on the next day I was called to see a girl in the last stage of pulmonary tuberculosis with a complication of tertiary syphilis. She was a most ignorant and careless tubercular patient, coughing continuously and expectorating indifferently. In addition to this she was almost consumed with discharging ulcers. Her clothes were being given to a washerwoman without any previous disinfection. In my monthly report to the Board of Health this case was brought to their notice and it was recommended as a protection to the washerwomen and to minimize yet further the spread of all communicable diseases, especially tuberculosis and specific diseases, that all clothing put out to wash from households where such diseases exist be required to be first thoroughly disinfected.

I know of no measure of more immense and practical value in the control or prevention of communicable diseases than the ordinance regulating washerwomen. I was sent to inspect the house and premises of one woman who applied for washing and found her ironing and



MISS BABB IN WELFARE WORK

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laying freshly ironed clothes on the bed where her son, far advanced in tuberculosis, lay. The remarkable and deplorable susceptibility of the negroes to tuberculosis, the rapidity with which they die of it, their bad housing condition, the growing frequency of pellagra among them, and the almost general presence of specific diseases, make this law imperative both for them and for the protection of the white people; and it affords the most splendid method of educating the colored population in the laws of health and sanitation.

PROUD OF THEIR PERMITS

To their credit, since they have come to understand it, they have taken to it very heartily and most of them are very proud of having a permit and of being registered washerwomen. Sometimes I wonder if I will ever see them signing themselves Rose Johnson, R. W. (Registered Washerwoman), just as I sometimes sign myself with a great deal of pride, R. N. (Registered Nurse). The improvement in their homes and premises is very marked. Only one has had her permit withdrawn on account of dirty house and yard, and they are very quick to report those delinquents who take in washing without a permit.

On account of a long attack of illness which kept me off duty more than three months, my work was somewhat demoralized. It was reported down in the quarters, "De lady what suspects us is daid." When I started to work again, I remembered in a certain neighborhood a woman who, the day before I was taken ill, I found washing in wooden tubs. I gave her a good round scolding, telling her she must immediately, right now, do away with those old wooden tubs and get zinc ones, and telling her I'd come back next week to see if she had minded me. The days slipped into weeks from June until October, but when I started back to work I remembered her and went across the field coming up into her back yard. Sure enough, there she was, bending over three big wooden tubs, all unconscious and forgetful of "de lady dat suspects," happy as a lark, singing with the plaintive intonation and weird effect characteristic of her race, a favorite old revival song—"At de jedgment day, sheep on de right, goats on de left." When I walked suddenly up behind her and said, "Didn't I tell you not to wash in wooden tubs again?" she looked around quickly, her white eyes shining with surprise and terror. "'Fore Gawd, Mistis!" she exclaimed. "I heard youse done daid."

The governing board of the City Hospital is lending us their cooperation by placing under our direction the social service and hospital extension work of institution. I follow up charity patients who, though practically too far recovered to require further hospital care, need to be kept under the supervision of a nurse and instructed as to diet and proper way of living. This also includes surgical dressings which may be done in the home by a visiting nurse, thus increasing the capacity of a hospital that is rapidly outgrowing its size.

All these, with the other usual duties of a public health nurse, make up the life of one Red Cross Visiting Nurse in the South, crowding as they do every minute of days too short with duties varied with humor and unspeakable pathos.

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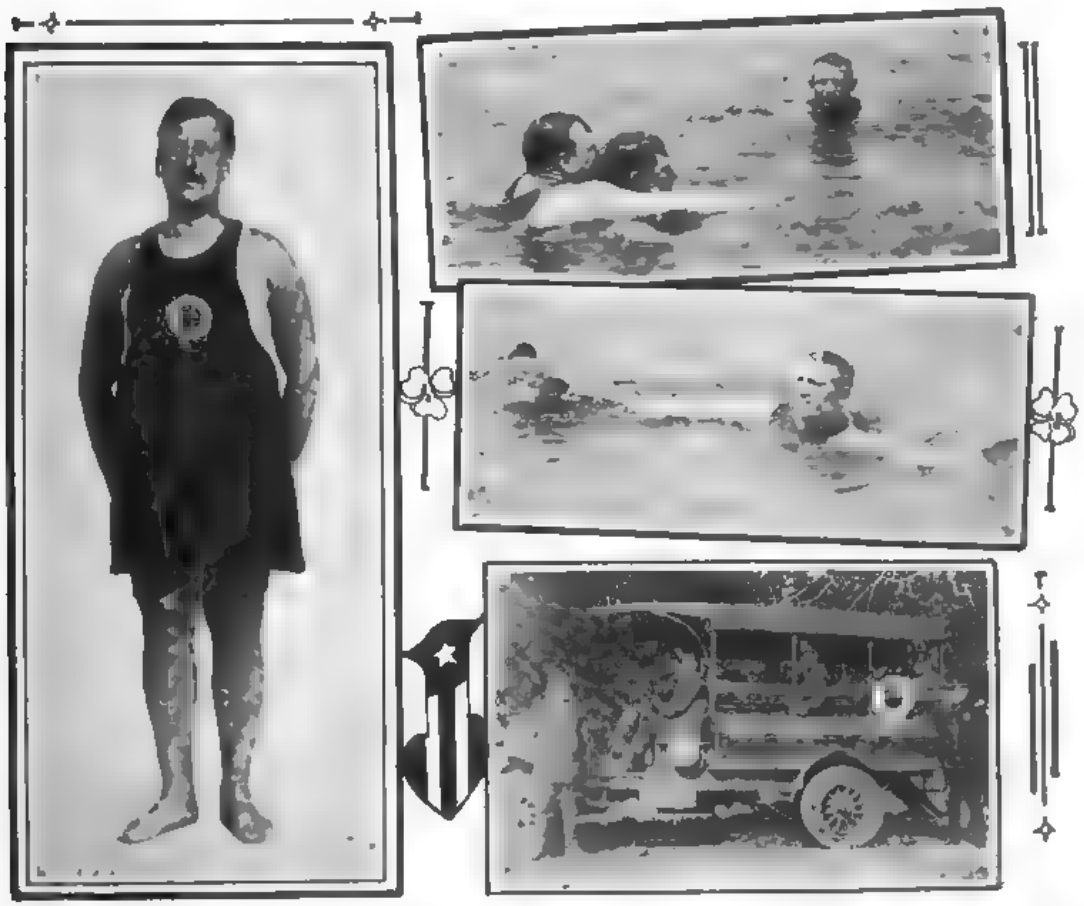
Making Life-Savers of Water-front Policemen

By W. E. LONGFELLOW
Field Agent of the Red Cross Life Saving Service

RED CROSS Life Saving Corps, under the American Red Cross First Aid Department, are now active on the water fronts of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, Ohio, Michigan, inland New York and on Maine lakes—nine states. In all, thirty groups have been formed as a result of the life saving campaign inaugurated under the First Aid Department last February. The nuclei for many chartered organizations have been organized.

Lives have been saved, boats rescued from destruction, and first aid treatment has been administered to injured persons in innumerable water-front accidents. A vast amount of preventive work has been done in the way of teaching swimming and life-saving methods, patrolling waterways and installing life-saving equipment.

In numerous cities the members of the police departments have received instruction in water-front first aid (over 7,000 men in all), and frequently death has been forestalled by applying the methods



MR. LONGFELLOW IN THE TYPE OF SWIMMING SUIT ADOPTED BY THE LIFE SAVING CORPS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS; SCENES IN WHICH HE IS INSTRUCTING POLICEMEN HOW TO CARRY A PERSON IN THE WATER, AND PATROL WAGON EQUIPPED WITH RED CROSS LIFE BUOYS

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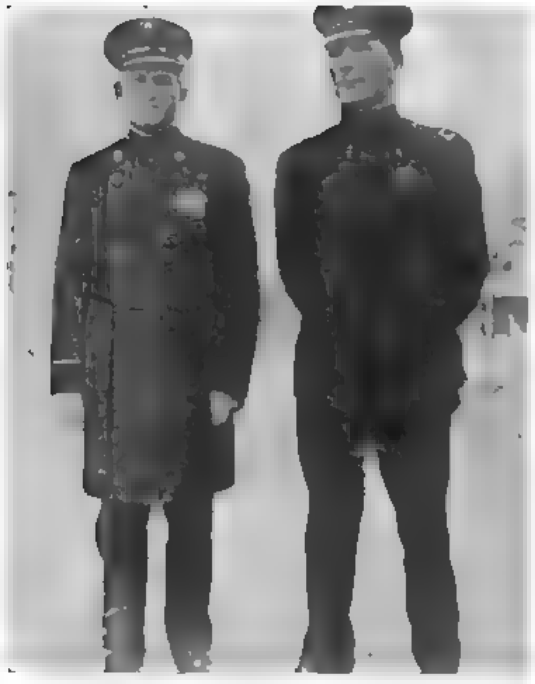

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR SERGEANT ROLMAN AND PATROLMAN JAMES FOX, OF THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE FORCE, MEMBERS OF THE RED CROSS LIFE SAVING CORPS AND INSTRUCTORS IN LIFE SAVING

taught for cases of gas asphyxiation as well as for drowning. The fire departments have had similar instruction, applying methods to fire accidents with good results. Surveys have been made for the departments of safety and plans for the conservation of life submitted to the directors of police commissions or mayors. In the cases of Philadelphia and Baltimore our recommendations have been adopted and good results already have been reported.

POLICE SHOULD SWIM

One point to be emphasized is the need of life saving and swimming ability by police with water front or harbor patrol beats, and another is the need of apparatus for life saving and first aid material for accident cases. In some places classes were established to teach the policemen to swim, as part of the department school of instruction activities.

As the nature of their work keeps police officers on the street most of the time, it is necessary to hold the classes at the regular roll-call periods, in order not to interfere with the department routine. This makes it necessary for the Red Cross instructor to work at all sorts of odd hours from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily and to be transported in a patrol wagon or other police auto. He is usually accompanied by a department representative who studies the work to teach later

During our life-saving campaign in Cleveland a variety of organizations were under instruction at the same time, and there were six groups receiving instruction simultaneously with the idea of forming corps to take care of definite sections of the city's water-front. The entire police department, the fire department, three Y. M. C. A. branches, the Boy Scouts of the City Council, the naval reserve, the Cleveland Yacht Club, the Shaker Lakes Canoe Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and the Y W C. A. were among the groups that received instruction and cooperation from the Red Cross field agent intrusted with the work. The first charter for a life-saving corps in Cleveland was issued to a group of Scout Masters, all young business and professional men of the city, as the Cleveland Scout Life Saving Corps. One of the troops is using an equipped metallic life boat.

A public demonstration of life-saving

POLICEMAN READY TO THROW RED CROSS REGULATION LIFE BUOY AND LINE

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methods in the swimming pool of the Washington Y. M. C. A. was held on New Year's Day. The physical department staff of the Y. M. C. A. and officers of the Washington Swimming Club, including most of the racing swimmers of the District of Columbia, are being interested in the formation of corps. Two corps will be the result, it is quite certain.

Life-saving tests are being held in the recently renovated pool at the Washington Y. M. C. A. building, and arrangements will be made to push the development of a Life Saving Corps, American Red Cross, in the membership of both organizations.

Application from Richmond, Va., for a life-saving corps has been received, and one of the expert members of the First Baltimore Corps, who is now a resident of Richmond, is taking the matter up with enthusiasm. He is planning the development of the corps with the cooperation of the local Y. M. C. A., which has a fine natatorium.

KNOWLEDGE IS SPREADING

Two groups are promoting the extension of the Red Cross life-saving work in Rhode Island. One, organized in the open waters last summer, is working among swimmers generally, and the other within the recently rejuvenated Central Y. M. C. A. in Providence.

The prospects for the growth of our life-saving service are highly pleasing. It is hoped that eventually every waterfront city in the land will benefit by it. Letters are received by almost every mail from points where we have given instruction and formed corps, telling of emergency relief administered and all in all they show that many scores of lives have been saved as a direct result.

THE RED CROSS IN HUNAN PROVINCE

YALE graduates maintain a medical work in Hunan Province, China, in connection with their college at Changsha. It was started only eight years ago, but the graduates sent to "Ya-li" (which, by the way, means College of Elegant Proprieties!) have so well made friends with the Chinese that now they are working together. A very large sum of money has been given by a wealthy graduate for a hospital, and the Chinese gentry of the province, with official consent of the government, have pledged some $25,000 a year in a joint project to institute a medical school.

More than that, there are training schools, already in operation, for nurses. The Chinese do not yet accept women nurses in male wards, so the training of women nurses is carried on at the Yale hospital, while men are trained in the Red Cross hospital of the same city. On the announcement of this course 400 men and 120 women registered for admission, showing the great interest. These large numbers were sifted down under examination and the actual list of probationers is now small; but the Chinese of Hunan province now know what a trained nurse is and within a few years there will be a working profession.

Strange to say, the Chinese have had no such calling as nursing, though the kind and skilled hand of woman has never been lacking, there as elsewhere.

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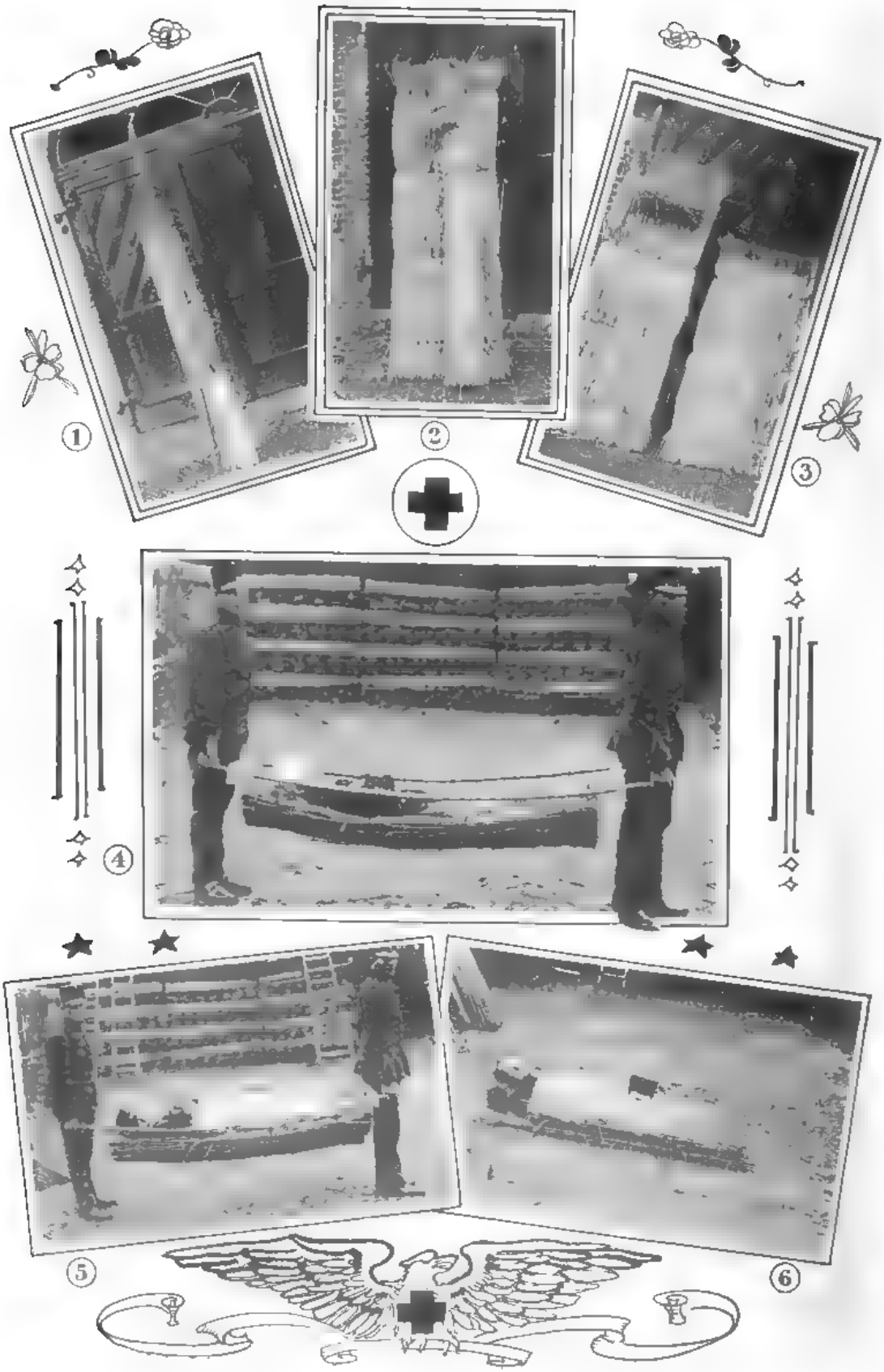

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Something Very Odd in Stretchers

THE practical stretcher and fieldbed pictured on the opposite page is the invention of a Netherlander (Mr. Koker of Capelle a/d Ysel) who has patented it. These stretchers were first used in conveying the wounded of a British cruiser sunk off Holland's coast, early in the present war, and since then have been given hard service in the southern frontier districts of this country.

Many a sick or wounded Belgian refugee or soldier has stretched his weary limbs in them. Because of their inexpensiveness they are particularly useful in times of epidemic, in the region where they "grow," as they can be burnt after having been used only once, thus preventing the spread of infection.

They are exceedingly comfortable and warm, and therefore they can be and are used as fieldbeds. The photographs show:

(1) The *brancard* and fieldbed rolled up
(2) Partially unrolled
(3) Ready for use as fieldbed
(4) As stretcher without cover
(5) As stretcher with cover
(6) In use as fieldbed

The outer portion of the stretcher is made of reeds or oscers, while the inner part, the cover and pillow, are made of straw. The photographs were sent to the Red Cross Magazine, by Mr. W. T. L. Kiehl, an American writer, in Holland.

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(1) HUNGRY CROWD, MOSTLY WOMEN, IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE IN MONTEREY, MEX., APPEALING FRANTICALLY FOR TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO RED CROSS RELIEF STATION. (2) GROUP OF NEEDY WOMEN IN LINE TO HAVE THEIR FOOD TICKETS STAMPED. (3) SCENE AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RED CROSS RELIEF STATION

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Mexico's Pitiable Plight

Red Cross Undertakes Pressing Task of Relieving Only Immediate Needs of Many Thousands of Innocent Non-combatants

CONDITIONS among the non-combatants—the old men, the women, and the children—of Mexico have become so utterly distressing and deplorable, as a result of almost four years of internecine strife, during which crops have been neglected and industries abandoned, that the American Red Cross with the beginning of the year entered upon a systematic campaign to afford them some surcease from their intense sufferings.

Commissioned by the Central Committee to take charge of this very important work, Mr. S. P. Morris, Acting National Director, left for Northern Mexico early in January. In cooperation with American Consul General Philip C. Hanna at Monterey, American Consul Jesse H. Johnson at Matamoros, and others in Mexico, and through the generosity of the American public, Mr. Morris is endeavoring to mitigate the hunger and clothe the nakedness of thousands of very miserable dependents.

Small Contributions Aid

Donations of corn, beans, rice, blankets and outing flannel are greatly needed.

One cent buys enough corn to keep some woman or child from being hungry for a day. How many will you feed today?

Seven cents buys enough corn to keep some woman or child from starving for 7 days. How many will you feed this week?

$1 buys enough corn to keep 15 women or children from starving for a week. How many will you feed for a week, a month or three months?

Fifty cents buys enough outing flannel to make a dress to keep a woman or child warm. How many will you dress?

$1 buys a blanket to keep some woman or child from freezing to death. How many will you save from such a death by the gift of one or more blankets?

The above sums, sent to Red Cross headquarters, 1624 H street northwest, Washington, D. C., will enable you to buy these supplies at wholesale prices, and thus increase the purchasing power of your gift.

If communities prefer they can raise funds and purchase these supplies and ship them in carload lots, wiring the American Red Cross, for shipping directions when consignment is ready.

Corn should be white corn, sacked.

Beans are needed and should be frijoles, or Mexican beans, sacked.

Rice is also needed and should be sacked.

Blankets should be in bales and of 4 or 5 pound weights, shoddy being the warmest of the cheap blankets.

Outing flannel should be of a cheap grade and sent in bales and boxes, protected from dirt and wet.

General Davis' Letter

"The destitution and suffering in Mexico, the result or consequence of the condition of war and insurrection that has existed in that unfortunate country for the last four years, have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the American Red Cross," says Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, in a letter to Mr. Morris authorizing him to enter upon the Mexican relief campaign. Further on General Davis continues: "The cry and need of these poor people is food and clothing—especially food; and very fortunately, too, for us, their needs are for such commodities as are easiest found in the United States in greatest abundance, in most cases corn, beans and rice.

"The Central Committee of the Red Cross feels that if the existing conditions in Mexico, especially in the border towns of Mexico, are personally brought to the knowledge of the chambers of commerce and boards of

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S. P. MORRIS
Acting National Director of the American Red Cross, Who is Actively in Charge of Red Cross Non-combatant Relief Work in Northern Mexico

trade, and other commercial bodies, in the principal cities in the Southwest, they will be glad to respond to these appeals and send forward carloads of supplies.

"As an agent of the Red Cross authorized to represent us in bringing these facts to the knowledge of our people in those states that have closest business relations with Mexico, you are asked to proceed to the principal cities in the Southwest and to make known to the representative commercial bodies and the press the nature of your mission and the reasons prompting the Red Cross to appeal for the sufferers in Mexico.

"A carload of corn, beans and rice delivered weekly, for example, at Chihuahua, Monterey and Matamoros, would prove of infinite benefit to those wretched creatures who are in the last stages of destitution.

"The American people have been giving with great liberality of their money and supplies in relief of the suffering in the countries in Europe now engaged in warfare, and undoubtedly the necessities for help are most urgent in those countries; but they are certainly not less in the neighboring Republic of Mexico. We are not seeking assistance for the combatants in Mexico, or those engaged in war; but are asking assistance for those in no way responsible for the war, who are left destitute.

SUCCOR ONLY FOR HELPLESS

"I hope you will find a disposition among our people to respond with supplies in this instance as liberally as they have with their money and supplies for the European strife.

"If you should find it expedient to do so, you can take up the subject of distribution with the United States Consuls at the towns named above, visiting the localities for the purpose of insuring distribution in the most economical and practical way, remembering always that we are not wishing to establish a bread-line, or a soup-kitchen, but to assist those who must have help during the winter in order that they may be alive to enter upon their industrial and farming work in the spring."

FOOD SHORTAGE ALARMING

Consul General Hanna, who frequently has been of great service to the American Red Cross in relief work, in a series of communications to headquarters emphasizes the very critical state of affairs existing among the unfortunate thousands of non-combatants, for whom only the simplest necessities are sought. Summing up the situation,

Photo, Harris & Ewing, Wash., D. C.
HONORABLE PHILIP C. HANNA
American Consul General at Monterey, a Stalwart Aid in the Red Cross Service

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he says small donations of corn, beans, rice, blankets and cotton flannel will go a long way towards brightening the lives of women and children who have been forced virtually to live like animals in the desert. In one telegram he declares:

"There is an alarming shortage of corn, beans, rice and staple food supplies. I have purchased about fifteen hundred bushels of shelled corn such as the Mexicans use for making tortillas, which is the principal food of the poor people. The ladies and citizens of San Antonio, Texas, have sent me a carload of food and clothing. I have use of the large Mexican Monterey hospital as a supply and distribution station. Several outlying towns are appealing to me for help. If the winter continues severe there will be great suffering from hunger and cold. I need two thousand cheap blankets. After four years of war this whole country is short of food. I will make all supplies and money go as far as possible."

MISERY ALONG RIO GRANDE

In a stirring appeal from Matamoros, embracing statements the truth of which is confirmed by Consul Johnson, Mrs. C. E. Hendrix, an American writer, says:

"The conditions in Europe which shock the civilized world have existed here against our borders for four years, unconsidered. Mexico is peopled with widows and orphans and famine is in the land. At first it reached us only as a rumor from remote places, but now it is present in our midst, on both sides of the Rio Grande. One sees it daily in emaciated forms, shrunken cheeks, tightly drawn skin and burning eyes; sees it in the faces of women, old men and little children. Many have died on American soil during the past year, ostensibly from obscure diseases, but actually from starvation, and there are hundreds of children who have never had sufficient food in their pitiful little lives. That is the heart-breaking tragedy of it all—the quiet, unsmiling children who sit silently by the doors of huts through the long hours of the long days. The sound of laughter and playing children is stilled in Mexico.

"They have endured much, but now has been reached the end of even their stoicism, and from the east and the west and the south comes a cry of bread for the starving.

"Up to date practically the only aid has come from the State of Texas. Relief societies all along the border have done noble work, but the burden has grown too great for one state, or two or three. The United States has claimed the exclusive right to intervene in Mexican affairs. Will we demand the right and repudiate the obligation?

"There is need for food and clothes and medicines. The need is pressing. There is no time to be lost. Helpless ones are suffering and dying. Arrangements have been made whereby supplies can be distributed from the American Consulate at this place to any locality in Mexico, and for the judicious expenditure of any funds that may be donated."

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS ON THEIR RESPECTIVE SIDES OF THE RIO GRANDE

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CENTRAL DIVISION IS ACTIVE

Pay Work is Given Hundreds of Unemployed Poor Women by Red Cross in Chicago

SINCE December first, the Chicago European war relief fund has been increased $10,000 without any effort on the part of the Committee, wrote Mr. John J. O'Connor, Director of the new Central Division of the American Red Cross, early in January.

The Red Cross workroom in connection with the Emergency Employment Bureau of the Chicago Woman's Club, continues to operate. More than one thousand girls secured employment during November and December. A daily average of 75 applicants, mostly middle-aged women, have been employed in the Red Cross workroom. The output of hospital supplies and women's and children's garments, has been large.

The emergency workroom of the Eli Bates Settlement House, employing a daily average of thirty women, has turned over to the Red Cross about two thousand garments and two thousand bandages and surgical dressings.

North, South, and West Side sewing circles have been shipping a steady stream of supplies to the Chicago Warehouse. There is no abatement of interest in the war relief work.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, which has always been a veritable bulwark for the Red Cross, has appointed a special committee of which the President and past president are members, to confer with representatives of the temporary Chicago Red Cross Committee relative to the establishment of the permanent Chicago organization.

The offices have been removed to the same building with the State Treasurer. They are now located in room 1205, of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company building, 112 West Adams Street.

About two carloads of supplies are at the Chicago Terminal waiting to be shipped to New York. Two carloads of cotton were recently sent to Austria.

Many small towns of the Division are sending to the Chicago office generous contributions of money and supplies.

Mr. O'Connor has been asked to assist the Belgium Food Committee in raising a Chicago Fund for Belgium and has assumed direction of that Committee's work in addition to the various Red Cross activities.

Interest in the securing of new members for the Red Cross has been aroused, and membership teas and receptions are being planned.

FROM A SEAMAN'S DIARY

One of the ordinary seamen who made the trip on the chartered mercy ship "Red Cross," which carried surgeons, enrolled Red Cross trained nurses, and large stores of hospital supplies to Europe, jotted down some observations about life in general and the relief expedition in particular, throwing in once in a while a little comment foreign to either. Here are two of his chroniclings:

"A Scare—A Zeppelin aircraft from the German fleet was rumored as being over the Red Cross ship while it was in the North Sea. But the mist only fell."

"'Say, boys,' said the captain one day, 'go down to the steward and tell him to send me some of the popcorn that he has down there.' When the popcorn arrived, the captain called to the nurses: 'Now, I want all of you to gather around like chickens and get your corn.' And so all the chickens gathered around."

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